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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS, &c.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Death of Wm. H. Fagen, of Philadelphia, Announced in the House.

Wallace's Senatorial Chances Reduced to the Extreme Minimum.

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18, 1875.

Bills were reported repealing the Pittsburgh law for electing school directors by precincts; also authorizing the trustees of the Erie Academy to lease a lot to the Young Men's Christian Association in that place.

Mr. Cooper offered a supplement to the Election law, providing for the preservation of ballots and other papers pending a contest in elections for members of Congress.

Mr. Alexander—Relating to official acts of notaries.

Mr. Lamon—Enabling citizens to hold titles previously held by aliens and corporations not entitled so to hold.

Mr. Bechtel—To provide for the payment of costs in cases where the venue is changed and no provision made for costs.

Mr. Jones—To enable guardians to bind out infants to the State.

Mr. Winslow—To punish the carrying of concealed weapons.

Mr. Jones—To provide for awarding charters to savings banks without charters.

The Philadelphia Aldermen bill, the joint resolution increasing the officers of the two Houses and the bill exempting coke companies from taxation passed finally. The bill to increase the officers of the two Houses passed by a vote of 19 to 16, the yeas were 25 Republicans and 7 Democrats; and the nays, 2 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

HOUSE.

The death of William H. Fagen, member from the Third district of Philadelphia, this morning, was announced by Mr. Spicer, who offered resolutions of respect and providing for a committee to attend the funeral. Mr. Huhn seconded the resolutions and pronounced an eulogy. Messrs. Spicer, Huhn, Hall, Billingsley, Faunce, Plummer and Piper were appointed as the committee.

The House then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION is tickling. Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, is here and says he has four men who will vote for him against Wallace. If so, the jig is up. Buckalew and his lieutenants are here and are bitter against Wallace. The death of Mr. Fagen reduces the total vote to 245, without Wallace's vote; necessary to a choice, 123. The Democratic vote is 126, and four off leaves Wallace in the vocative. Shrewd lookers on, however, do not believe there will be any bolt.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1875.

Mr. SCOTT presented petitions from the citizens of Schuylkill county, asking for the re-enactment of the ten per cent. duty on foreign products, and for the passage of Kelley's Currency bill. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill with sundry amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indianapolis. Referred.

On a call of committees, Mr. SHERMAN moved the indefinite postponement of a number of bills in the hands of the Committee on Finance.

The Senate bill for the relief of J. E. D. Conseins, of St. Louis, was passed.

The House bill to amend the National Bank act and fixing the compensation of National Bank Examiners was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour and then laid over.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill, by request, to amend the Act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary by Congress to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the Constitution, upon which the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not stand in the way of the appropriation bills, and would yield to the Senator from Maine (Morrill) for a motion to take up the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, with the understanding that when the Louisiana discussion be resumed he (Sherman) would be entitled to the floor.

Mr. MORRILL moved to lay aside the resolution of Mr. Schurz and proceed with the Legislative Appropriation bill. Agreed to. He stated that this bill, as it passed the House of Representives, appropriated $18,422,412. The amendments recommended by the Senate Committee made the total amount $18,791,954, making an increase of $369,512 over the House bill. The increase was attributable chiefly to the want of service in assay office and in the departments of the Government in Washington. It was a reduction $1,965,300 as compared with the bill last year.

The Committee submitted an amendment redoing the compensation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from six to five thousand dollars per annum. Rejected.

The Committee proposed an amendment authorizing the organization of a Bureau of Commerce and Statistics, to be attached to the Treasury Department, and authorizing the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Chief of said Bureau, whose duty it shall be to gather, collate and annually report to Congress statistics and facts relating to commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; the railroad systems of this and other countries; the construction and operation of railroads; the actual cost of such construction and operation of railroads; the actual cost of transporting freights and passengers on railroads and canals, rivers and other navigable waters; the United States charges imposed for such transportation of freights and passengers, and the tonnage transported; the salary of said Commissioner to be $3,500 per annum. The amendment further provides that the present Bureau of Statistics shall be transferred to and made part of the Bureau of Commerce and Statistics; also that all duties now devolving upon the Register of the Treasury in relation to attesting marine papers and issuing the same to Collectors and other officers of customs, the preparing of annual statements of tonnage, &c., shall be transferred to said bureau, and appropriates $60,140 for the expense of the bureau.

A sharp discussion ensued, during which the question of the expediency of creating a new Government bureau was debated at length.

An amendment, proposed by the Committee, increasing the appropriation for dies, paper and stamps for Internal Revenue purposes from $450,000 to $500,000, was agreed to.

Pending discussion on the amendment to create a Bureau of Commerce, Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the Grand Chain. Referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, memorializing Congress to pass an act giving to all United States Courts of districts bordering on the Indian Territory concurrent jurisdiction with the Western District of Arkansas, and the committee was discharged from their further consideration.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred. The following are among the most important:

By Mr. MERRIAM—To prevent the issue of United States and national bank notes of greater denominations than $100; also limiting the tax on bank deposits in regard to the collection of drafts and checks; also authorizing the use of information received through the Dead Letter office, when its use will prevent or punish crime.

By Mr. STORM—A resolution of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives relating to military interference with the organization of the Louisiana Legislature.

By Mr. BIGBY—To amend the National Currency act; also to establish a uniform system for protecting commercial paper.

By Mr. BANNING—To establish a branch mint at Cincinnati.

By Mr. LOWE—For special distribution of seeds in districts devastated by grasshoppers.

By Mr. LEWIS—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis.

By Mr. HARFORD—For the improvement of the Big Sandy, Guyandotte and Elk rivers, in West Virginia.

By Mr. GARFIELD—In regard to alleged new evidence in the Fitz-John Porter case.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice was discharged from further consideration of certain alleged corrupt expenditures in United States Courts in Nebraska.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the business of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the rules were suspended and the bill passed—164 to 78—appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the King of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

A long discussion took place on the bill to relieve from taxation the charitable institution endowed by Mr. Corcoran, and known as the "Louisa Home for Indigent Old Ladies of the District of Columbia." It was finally passed and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 18, 1875.

TILTON-BEECHER—MOULTON'S TESTIMONY.

The Brooklyn City Court room was as densely crowded this morning as on any previous day of the Beecher-Tilton trial. From an early hour Judge Neilson was on the bench, giving directions to the officers with regard to providing more space for the lawyers. Wm. M. Evarts and ex-Judges Fullerton and Porter were in attendance early, and Mrs. Tilton, with Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman, occupied their customary seats behind Mr. Beecher's counsel. Mr. Shearman bustled in with a portmanteau full of documents, which he busied himself in arranging. A few minutes' delay was caused by the late arrival of ex-Judge Morris, General Pryor, Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were not in their seats when the case opened.

Moulton's examination was continued by ex-Judge Fullerton. He was shown a paper, and identified it as his first statement to the Committee. This was prepared and submitted to the Investigating Committee July 13. I read it to Mr. Beecher before sending it to the Committee, at my house, on the same date. I told him I had been invited to appear before his Committee that night, and had prepared a statement, which I read to him, and he thought it was fair and honorable. I told him I had read it to Tilton.

Ex-Judge Fullerton offered this statement in evidence, to which Mr. Evarts objected. The Court said it did not seem clear to him why this evidence was material. Mr. Fullerton argued that the statement showed facts which were conceded by Mr. Beecher, and it also showed that up to that time Moulton was in the confidence of Beecher. After a brief argument between Messrs. Evarts, Fullerton and Beach, the Court ruled out the statement. Mr. Fullerton took exceptions. Mr. Fullerton then stated that he wished to offer parts of this statement in evidence, and offered that portion, regretting that he (Moulton) would have to appear before the Committee, and another portion setting forth that all parties implicated should appear first, and he (Moulton) would appear last and tell the truth. These extracts were all ruled out by the Court and exceptions taken.

Witness continued: The Bacon letter had been published, and was the subject of conversation before this statement was prepared. I said to Beecher that I supposed that this Bacon letter had offered a basis of reconciliation before going before the Committee, and after reading my statement he concurred in it. I first learned about the Committee being appointed in July 5th, from Beecher; he then said he would have the naming of the members of the Committee. I say Beecher with regard to the statement he was to make before the Committee about July 12. He read to me from the paper what he was going to say about Theodore Tilton, and stated that he took great blame to himself for his treatment of Theodore Tilton and his family, and exonerated Tilton; I said to him that he could do nothing more than tell the Committee the truth of the matter; he said if Theodore should reveal the relations between him and Mrs. Tilton, it would ruin him and kill Tilton.

Witness subsequently reported to Beecher that Tilton was obdurate, and at his suggestion Beecher agreed that it would be well to secure an adjournment of the Committee. Witness advised him not to make any statement until he could secure Tilton's consent to agree to it. Beecher then drew up a form of such agreement.

Mr. Fullerton then read the paper, which was in Beecher's handwriting. It was to the effect that the signer, in view of the statements made by Beecher, withdrew his charge in regard to the painful domestic difficulty, which would have been privately settled long ago.

Witness said that this paper was to be taken to Tilton for him to sign, in view of Beecher's exonerating him from blame. Tilton refused to sign it. Witness asked Mr. Beecher if he could not tell the whole truth to Mr. Sage or some other member of the Committee, and Beecher said he could not; that it would kill him. Witness asked him of what use his friends were, then.

I told Beecher that I would not advise him to make the statement before Tilton could be got to commit himself to what he (Beecher) should say, and he then proposed to get an adjournment of the Committee until this was done. Beecher then prepared a statement (produced and read) exonerating Tilton, which Beecher asked me show to Theodore, and I did. I reported to Beecher that when Tilton was shown this he refused to make himself out a victim of hallucination. On the 28th Tilton presented a card he had prepared to the Committee. Beecher then prepared a statement for the Committee. Mr. Tilton prepared two reports for submission, one proposed—reports for the Committee to make. Tilton's report alleged that Beecher had committed a grave offense against Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton. There was a long statement and a short one. [Counsel produced the short one and read it.] Between the 13th and 20th of July, 1874, after the publication of Tilton's card, I told Bee her this would never have been published had Beecher not made the statements he did, and caused his wife to desert her home.

The *Golden Age* newspaper was started in New York in March, 1871. The first conversation about the *Golden Age* I had with Beecher was shortly before it was started. He hoped it would be successful, and would like to assist Tilton in its establishment, which Theodore declined. The next conversation was in 1873, when I told him the paper was dragging and Theodore was disheartened about it, and Mr. Beecher said he would like to help the paper. I told him I did not see how that could be possible, but he still continued these offers. Beecher said he thought I could take some money and give it to Theodore as my own, but I told him I could not do it honorably. He offered to make a mortgage on his house for $5,000 and give it to me to dole out to Theodore. Finally, on May 3d, 1873, I took $5,000 in bills from Beecher and gave it in small sums to Tilton, who did not know where the money came from. July 20th Tracy wanted me to tell Tilton the $5,000 came from Beecher, to stop him from publishing his statements, which I refused to do, and Tracy said it would cause me trouble, and I replied, let it do so.

A letter from West, requesting the calling of a meeting of the Council of Plymouth Church to take action on the charges preferred against Beecher by Tilton and Bowen, was read by counsel and placed in evidence; but before that was identified by witness as being given to him by Beecher, counsel also produced the original of the card published in the *Eagle* from Beecher, and it was placed in evidence. Objection was raised to it by Mr. Evarts, but it was admitted by the Court. The card denies the truth of the Woodhull statements and stamps them as false.

The usual recess was here taken, and on resuming counsel for the prosecution introduced a letter of Mr. Beecher's with reference to the statement made to Beecher that, if he could stand one portion of the story in relation to Mrs. Tilton becoming a wife to him with all which that would entailed, he could stand it all. Mr. Fullerton withdrew the letter on its introduction being objected to by Mr. Evarts.

Witness was handed a letter, which he said was from Beecher. Counsel explained that it was one of the letters which were mislaid and it had not come in in proper order. The letter was read by counsel. It was written to Moulton in March, 1872, telling him he (Beecher) was under a cloud and referring to Moulton's friendship for him. Mr. Evarts withdrew his objection to the former letter, which was read. It was dated December 16th, 1872, and was offered in evidence.

Witness continued: Commencing with December, 1870, and ending with the labors of the Investigating Committee, Beecher visited my house very often. In the beginning of 1871 he was there once, and sometimes twice, a day. That continued during the following year. He often came before I was out of bed, and called on me late at night. He did not frequently visit me at my place of business. After the 13th of July, 1874, he did not pay me any visits.

Mr. Fullerton said that this was the direct examination, and unless something was overlooked they did not propose to ask any further questions. Some time was spent by counsel arguing about a correction which witness desired to make in regard to the West letters, that they were not all written about one time, which was decided in favor of the counsel for the prosecution, and accordingly placed on the record.

Witness was questioned as to the conversation which occurred between him and Beecher in the fall, as to the West charges. The defense objected, and another long wrangle ensued, which was ended by the Court ruling the question in order. Witness stated that he never heard but one set of charges against Beecher.

Witness was cross-examined by ex-Judge Porter, and stated that he was twenty-eight years of age; was a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, but ceased to be a member on the first of January. In this affair, said witness, I was the friend of Beecher and Mr. Tilton. This friendship grew up and reached its climax about the 1st of December, 1870. I never refused Beecher access to any papers in my hands. I remember, on the 16th of July, 1874, receiving a letter from Beecher (produced and read) asking that copies of his letters be sent to him. This I refused, because I was going out of town, and, besides, I did not think such a course would be honorable. I never remember General Tracy writing to me for copies. I did deny the originals or copies, as I was going out of town and could not honorably give either. A letter on the 28th of July from Beecher, asking for copies again, I did not get until my return to town on the 4th of August, when I received it. This letter was read by counsel, informing Moulton that the Committee were waiting on him for an explanation, and asking him to come and clear his mind and produce the documents in his possession. Witness continued: On the 4th of August I wrote a reply to Beecher. The reply was read, refusing to give up the papers or documents to one party to aid him against the other, and saying that he would hold the papers until both parties consented to their being given up. Witness resumed: At the time I wrote this letter I was the friend of both parties. Beecher never wronged me, but he asked me to lie for him, which I did. When I returned this answer to Beecher, I meant that, as I had furnished no copies to Tilton, I would not let him have any of them. I did not read all Tilton's successive statements. I would not swear that Tilton had not a copy of the letter of recantation; nor will I swear that he had not copies of other documents in my possession. I never dictated to Tilton when he made copies of these papers. I do not know if he possessed a copy of the letter of contrition. I never read Tilton's examination or his last statement. The reply to my letter of the 4th of August, I received this letter from Beecher. The letter was produced and its introduction objected to by Mr. Evarts as inadmissible, and, after an argument lasting about fifteen minutes, the letter of August 4th was excluded.

Witness resumed: It was on the receipt of this letter that my friendly relations with Beecher changed. After this I never entered his house, nor he mine. Prior to December, 1870, I may have called at Beecher's house with Woodruff. I had become acquainted with Theodore Tilton at the New York Free Academy, in 1850. We were classmates part of the time. He left the academy first, I believe, and went into a newspaper office. I also went into Robinson's office as a boy. From 1854 to 1861 my relations with Theodore Tilton were kindly. In 1868 or 1870 I first began to visit Tilton's house on Fifth avenue, and he visited at mine. Our families were never very great friends. Tilton deposited moneys with Woodruff & Robinson in 1871. This was the first time our firm became his bankers. We never lent him any money before that, nor engaged in any enterprise with him. I never remember to sign at my name, though he sometimes took meals there. He might have taken his dinner there several days in succession. I had no pecuniary transactions with him prior to 1871, when he deposited $4,000. I do not remember how he drew it out.

At this point ex-Judge Porter suspended the cross-examination, and the Court adjourned for the day.

ST. LOUIS.

Entertaining the King—Passage of the Louisiana Resolutions in the Senate—Penitentiary Convicts on a Dangerous Rampage.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—General Sherman and staff made a formal call on King Kalakaua, at his rooms in the Southern Hotel, at eleven o'clock to-day. At noon the King visited the Merchants' Exchange, and was welcomed by P. D. Rowland, the President, in an appropriate speech, after which he was introduced to a number of merchants. A great crowd of gentlemen were present, and the galleries were filled with ladies. This afternoon his Majesty held a public levee at the Southern, at which a large number of gentlemen and ladies were presented to him, and this evening he attended De-Bar's Opera House, accompanied by his suite, and attended by General Sherman and members of different committees. The theater was crowded to its utmost capacity. To-morrow the King will visit the Chamber of Commerce and manufacturing establishments in this city.

The State Senate this morning passed the Louisiana resolutions adopted by the House last Friday.

A revolt occurred in the penitentiary at Jefferson City this afternoon. Nearly three hundred men quit work in the shoe shops, and at last accounts were armed with hammers, knives, pikes, etc., and were masters of the situation. Further particulars are expected to-night.

LATER.—The revolt at the penitentiary was quelled without bloodshed or harm to anybody, although at times it looked as if there would be serious trouble. The revolt was made immediately after dinner, and was led by a desperate fellow named Nixon, who was the ringleader of the revolt last summer. Warden Sobree, Deputy Bradbury and Colonel McFarland, of the Commissary Department, immediately organized a strong posse, and the walls and turrets and all available places were manned with armed citizens and guards, with their guns trained on the mutineers, as they stood in the yard. The order was given to the convicts to go to their cells or take the consequences. The peaceably disposed immediately obeyed, but the more desperate stood out for some time and defied the authorities. Finally, however, realizing the strength opposed to them, they yielded and were locked up. The pretext for the mutiny was the alleged insufficiency and bad quality of food, but this is denied by correspondents, who assert that the victuals of the prisoners are both wholesome and abundant.

VICKSBURG.

Flanagan Ousted from the Sheriff's Office by the Soldiers, and Crosby's Deputy Appointed Sheriff Pro Tem. by the United States District Court.

VICKSBURG, January 18.—Major George E. Head, with a squad of Federal troops with fixed bayonets, acting, it is stated, under orders from General Emory, to-day entered the Sheriff's office here and forcibly ejected Sheriff A. J. Flanagan, who was in possession by virtue of the recent election, about the validity of which there is a constitutional question. His right to the office had not, however, been questioned by any legal proceedings. The military appear to have acted upon army orders alone. Major Head reported his action to Chancellor Hill, who was holding court in an adjacent room, by whom the action of the military was countenanced and seemingly approved. Sheriff Flanagan also reported the facts to Chancellor Hill and appealed to the Court to protect him in the discharge of his duties, but was refused. The Chancellor appointed Mr. McGhee Sheriff *pro tem.*, and he was placed in possession of the office by the military. McGhee is a white Republican, and was a deputy under Sheriff Crosby. Chancellor Hill, upon opening court two weeks ago, adjourned it until to-day in order to determine what course he would take in reference to the Sheriffalty. The members of the bar protested against the Court's allowing and apparently approving the military interference with officers as a violation of all law and the destruction of civil government.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

William H. Aspinwall died in New York last night.

Governor Porter, of Tennessee, was inaugurated yesterday.

The election of an United States Senator from Nebraska, takes place to-day.

A fearful snow storm prevails at Fort Laramie and throughout the Northwest.

Jubilee Gilmore will furnish the music for the Public Library concert to be given at Louisville February 27.

The Republicans of the New York Legislature yesterday nominated Edwin D. Morgan for United States Senator.

The Canadian government has granted a general amnesty to all persons engaged in the Manitoban rebellion of 1869-70.

The Democratic caucus of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday nominated Judge J. G. Abbot for United States Senator.

The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway last night determined to build their road by way of Boyce's Station to a point near the United States reservation in Chattanooga.

The Democratic caucus of the Minnesota Legislature last night nominated Ignatius Donnelly for United States Senator. The caucus was not full, and there is said to be considerable dissatisfaction with the nomination.

Bids for an iron bridge across the Ohio, at Cincinnati, advertised for by the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company, were opened yesterday. The lowest bid was $565,000, made by the Watson Bridge Company, of Patterson, New Jersey. The bridge is to consist of five spans, including a channel span of 519 feet, which is the largest single span in the world, except one in Germany. The total length of the bridge is to be 1,097 feet.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

HOW TO INCREASE THE REVENUE.

THIRTY MILLIONS MORE REQUIRED.

Senate Committee Studying the Problem.

They Favor the Restoration of the Old Duty on Tea and Coffee

And the Repeal of the Ten Per Cent. Reduction.

IRWIN REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE HOUSE.

Delegation from Erie in the Interest of the Harbor.

THE VIRGINIUS MATTER GROWING SERIOUS.

RUMORS OF A SPANISH WAR REVIVED.

Arrest of Whitelaw Reid for Libel, at the Instance of Governor Shepherd.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1875.

Senate Committee on Finance Considering the President's Recent Recommendations.

The Senate Committee on Finance will meet to-morrow and informally consider the financial recommendations of the President in his recent special message. As the House originates all bills pertaining to the revenue, any positive additional or new duties must come from that quarter, though, in anticipation of affirmative action, the Senate Committee will make its inquiries and deliberations so as to have the subject well understood by the time the House bill reaches them.

Thirty Millions More Revenue Wanted.

The amount required to meet the exigencies of the Government is thirty millions yearly, in addition to the proceeds of the present schedules. The Senate Committee will favor a restoration of the old duty on tea and coffee, and will recommend the re-enactment of the ten per cent. reduction made several years ago. The average rate of duty at present is very per cent. These sources, under ordinary circumstances, would realize eighteen millions; though the benefits to accrue from the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee would not be felt immediately, as the stock of those articles on hand will be attended by a rise in price, but there can be no revenue until a new stock is entered.

How to Raise the Balance.

The question before the Committee will be as to the best means of raising the additional twelve millions. On this point there will be a diversity of opinion. Some favor an increase of ten cents in the duty on whiskey, or the enactment of duties on certain goods on the free list. It is possible that both will be resorted to. Members of the Senate Committee express no doubts as to the passage, in some measure of some kind during the present session.

The Contemptuous Irwin.

The decision of Judge McArthur in the Irwin case, to-day, recommitting him to the custody of the House, is looked upon by members as a settlement of the question that the House has a right to commit and punish for contempt, and that its authority cannot be disputed by any other power. Had Judge McArthur done otherwise, the question would have come up again in the House, perhaps in the nature of a motion for impeachment. The decision of Judge McArthur will, however, be acted upon by Mr. Beck's bill, which will require the sanction of both Houses, more clearly defining the rights of the Senate and House in matters of contempt.

New Orleans Committee.

Three of the members of the Special Committee appointed to investigate affairs in the South, Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye, left for New Orleans to-day. Mr. Marshall, the Democratic member of the Committee, will leave to-morrow. He will join them in time, as the Committee will not commence their investigation until Friday.

Alabama and Vicksburg Committees.

The Special Committees on affairs in Alabama and at Vicksburg, will continue their investigations in this city. The Alabama Committee to-day asked leave to sit during the session of the House, but Mr. Randall objected, unless the examinations were conducted with open doors.

Appropriation for Weather Beports.

The House Committee on Appropriations has fully recognized the benefit and efficiency of the Signal Service, and especially in the matter of weather reports, by voting to-day to make the appropriation for next year $875,000, an increase of $20,000 over the appropriation for the current year.

Protection for Erie Harbor.

Henry Rawle, Mayor of Erie, Judge J. P. Vincent and Mr. Hall, of Erie, arrived at the Capitol in the interest of the improvement of the harbor of Erie. It appears that a portion of the peninsula is washing away, and that the harbor of Erie is in danger of being rendered unless by filling with sand. To-day the above gentlemen, in company with Representative Curtin, called on Senator Scott respecting an appropriation for the protection of the harbor. Senator Scott has written to the Chief of Engineers to prepare an estimate of the expense necessary to protect the harbor. The Chief of Engineers has detailed an investigation, and will report, it is thought, in time to put it in the river and harbor bill.

Rumors of Trouble With Spain.

Some sensational rumors were current to-day, to the effect that we were on the eve of war with Spain. There seems to be no authority for these rumors, but it is learned that Spain has made a demand to be compensated for the value of the Virginius. As the Attorney General decided that the Virginius had no right to carry the United States flag at the time of her capture, it would seem that it will take all Mr. Fish's ingenuity to evade the demand.

Arrest of Whitelaw Reid for Libel.

The arrest of Whitelaw Reid to-day, on a charge of libel, at the instance of ex-Governor Shepherd, has excited a good deal of comment here to-night, and the question has been raised whether any witness summoned by a Committee of Congress can be arrested, except on a criminal charge, until after his discharge by the Committee. A member of the Committee on Ways and Means has expressed grave doubts of the legality of the arrest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1875.

INTIMIDATION IN LOUISIANA—DISPATCH FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The following dispatch has been received here from New Orleans:

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

A report has just been received from Major Merrill, at Shreveport, which is too long for telegraphic transmission, but will be sent by mail. Following is an epitome, almost in Major Merrill's own words, of the facts made before the election to drive from the community all that voted the Radical ticket, are being carried out. Combinations among the whites are forming and recruiting by every form of pressure. Every Radical who voted the Radical ticket are to be refused work or leases. All the whites not belonging to the combination are to be ostracised. Already more than five hundred families, including at least two thousand people of all ages and sexes are wanderers, without means to go elsewhere, and powerless to find other homes where they are, and on the verge of starvation in midwinter. Theft and other crimes may result, and it is feared that the bitter feeling naturally resulting from the sense of injustice received, may run into one of revenge. These homeless people will gradually drift together, and the white people are not slow, as the past has shown, to set afloat inflammatory rumors of intentions of organized violence on the part of the negro, and where the revolver and mob law are the common resort in such cases, as they usually have been here, disorders more or less extensive are sure to result, if some prevention is not found for such state of things."

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION—WHITELAW REID ON THE STAND.

The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation this morning. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, was sworn. The Chairman said: "The Committee have been very much gratified to see the interest the *Tribune* takes in this investigation. They have read in your paper hints as to the best way of conducting it; they have seen, particularly, in intimation that the list was in existence, containing the names of twenty members of Congress, including three members of this Committee, said to be implicated. Now, will you tell us all you know about this matter?"

Witness replied that he had no personal knowledge of the matter. He had heard a number of rumors which he thought could probably be investigated, though he did not undertake to vouch for the nature of the evidence that the examination of these reports would elicit. As a sample of the rumors which were in many men's mouths and flying about New York, he would state that on the 28th ult., Mr. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, handed witness a memorandum to the effect that Onkey Hall had that day said that a member of the Ways and Means Committee was implicated in the Pacific Mail transactions. The memorandum also stated that Hall would give evidence upon it; witness communicated this information to a member of the Committee.

Q. Have you any other information touching the use of money for the passage of this subsidy that has not already appeared in testimony before this Committee?

Witness said that with the same qualification as above he would very willingly state what he had heard. A. W. Bradbury, brother of the ex-President of the Pacific Mail Company, had informed witness of a letter written by ex-Postmaster William S. King to President Bradbury, applying for $25,000, in which letter King urged compliance with this demand for the reason, among others, that he was writing with prison bars behind him. Bradbury replied that if he (King) did not stop writing such letters he would soon have prison bars before him.

Mr. Reid further testified that the members of the Committee to whom he referred in his paper as being unfit to sit in the case, were Messrs. Dawes and Wood. He had no personal knowledge that they were implicated in the subsidy scandal, but it had been currently rumored on Wall street that they had, and he had therefore, given the story credence. He was not sure whether he received his information from city editor Shanks or from his Wall street reporters.

Mr. Wood thereupon asked the witness whether he did not know that he (Wood) had strenuously opposed this subsidy all through, and whether it would not have been fair to examine him before making assertions which were tantamount to charges.

Mr. Reid rejoined that he had never mentioned the names of the two members referred to in his previous remarks, and remarked that great injustice was done to journalists in supposing that they must have personal knowledge of everything they write, which, in fact, in daily work is not possible perhaps once in a thousand times.

Mr. Wood, after asking a number of similar questions, left the subject, with the remark that since the beginning there had been manifested an unanimous purpose, desire and intention on the part of all the Committee to follow out the investigation to the utmost.

Mr. Dawes asked the witness a number of questions, and finally inquired if Reid had any reason to suspect that he (Dawes) received any money from the Pacific Mail Company.

Mr. Reid replied that he did not suspect Mr. Dawes in the least. He then gave the Committee the names of witnesses to prove that Irwin had declared that Chaffee had received $28,000 of the subsidy money.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway explained that the private account of members, so far as he kept them, would show no such payments as Dillon's testimony indicated. The list of members' deposits showed few or no accounts which could give rise to suspicion of their having received any of the Pacific Mail Company's money.

OPINION OF SUPREME COURT AS TO VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

In the case of Arthur, Collector of New York, against Richard Iselin, which involved the value of the franc in invoices of foreign goods, Justice Bradley to-day delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to the effect that the statute of March 3d, 1873, governs the case, and that the terms of that statute are quite clear and its meaning unmistakeable. They are: "The value of foreign coin, as expressed in terms of the standard of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value." This basis of comparison excludes debased or alloyed coin of diminished value, and makes coin of the full standard value and amount of pure metal therein the basis for ascertaining the value of foreign money. The gold coins of different countries are properly used for this purpose where they exist, because gold has become the principal medium of international exchange. According to the rule, the French franc, compared with United States coin, is worth nineteen cents and three mills, as ascertained by the Superintendent of the Mint and published by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is the value contended for by the Government. The statute was evidently intended to be general and mandatory, and is inconsistent with previous statutes fixing different values. The second section of the act, in fixing the value of the pound sterling, adopted precisely this principle, comparing the amount of pure metal in the standard coins of the two countries and declaring that such values should be used in custom houses, as well as in the valuation of contracts. This corroborates the view that the first section is to have the same interpretation.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Colonel Alex. E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary General, to be Brigadier General and Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant Colonel M. D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary General, to be Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Major Wm. W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Captain John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, Postmasters—Chas. J. Rawling, Wheeling, W. Va.; Edw. Whalley, Prairie du Chien, Wisc.; H. J. Willets, Michigan City, Ind.; Samuel Grove, Mexico, Mo.; Jonathan Bower, Bloomfield, Iowa.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S OPINION OF THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Vice President Wilson has written a letter to Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, in reply to a paragraph in that journal asserting that the Vice President openly gave up the Republican party as beaten and certain of defeat at the next election. Mr. Wilson replies, in effect, that he has not said this, and does not believe it—that he thinks the Republican party may get in, and that a necessity exists for its continuing in power. He admits that it is in danger, but asserts that its peril comes not from its own fault, but from the misconduct of men have obtained high positions in it. It must, he says, at once and explicitly declare against a third term, and thus relieve the public mind of that painful apprehension, and put to rest at once and forever the fear which does more than aught else to alienate the people from the party. It ought to remove many offices-holders, high and low, and especially some of the higher officers, whose mismanagement has become offensive to the people, and whose conduct, both in their departments and in general affairs, makes them and the party odious. It must adopt a conciliatory, though firm policy in Southern affairs, avoiding any irritating Federal interference, and shaking off the heavy hand of the Government. The equal rights of the blacks must be defended, but unconstitutional acts and measures of doubtful constitutionality ought to be avoided, and the public opinion of the North must not be offended by violent acts or language toward the South. Finally, Mr. Wilson thinks it necessary to open the door to those men who strayed off after Greeley, but whose hearts are still with the Republican party. They must be conciliated; their leading men must be taken into the confidence of the party, and some should be called to high places.

WHITELAW REID IN CUSTODY.

Detectives to-night arrested Whitelaw Reid, on a warrant issued by the Police Court at the instance of ex-Governor Alex. R. Shepherd, for libel. The warrant recites that Reid, in certain articles in the *Tribune*, had charged him (Shepherd) with defrauding bankruptcy on the District of Columbia for the purpose of extricating himself from financial difficulty, and with awarding contracts for purposes of fraud and contrary to justice. Reid gave satisfactory assurances that he will appear to-morrow before the Police Court.

At a later hour, while Mr. Reid was dining with Speaker Blaine, he was called to the door, when a process was served upon him by an officer of the Court in a civil suit for libel, also at the instance of ex-Governor Shepherd, laying damages at $100,000. Mr. Reid acknowledged the service of the writ, and was not further molested.

BOSTON.

Methodist Clergymen Uphold the Government in the Louisiana Difficulty.

BOSTON, January 18.—The Methodist preachers of Boston and vicinity to-day unanimously passed resolutions indorsing and thanking the President and General Sheridan for their action on the Louisiana troubles. Also thanking Wendell Phillips for his recent speech in Faneuil Hall. Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, drew a melancholy picture of the oppression of Southern negroes, and said a tithe of the disturbances in that section had not been told.

TO HAVE elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley

The Commercial.

TUESDAY JANUARY 19, 1875.

THE elements of personal power are—honesty, courage, self-possession, earnestness, faith, will, and character. General SHERIDAN possesses them all.

THE New York *Herald* wants the Enforcement Acts pronounced unconstitutional. The same paper was bitterly opposed to the Constitutional Amendments.

UNITED STATES Senatorial elections will take place to-day in our own State, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Missouri, Nebraska, and Florida.

REPRESENTATIVE FAGEN, a Democratic member of the State Legislature from Philadelphia, died at Harrisburg yesterday. Dr. WISHART, another Democratic representative from Fulton county, was so severely injured by an accident yesterday that it is doubtful whether he will be able to be in his seat to-day to vote for United States Senator. The contest promises to be interesting.

DIVESTED of all jesuitry, here is the naked argument of the Democrats with respect to the Louisiana matter: If the Republicans would not seek to maintain their rights, the White League would have no inducement to commit acts of violence. Hence it follows, as a matter of course, that the Republican party is wholly responsible for the troubles in that State and elsewhere in the South. But postulate and conclusion smell equally strong of sulphur.

AMONG the numberless contradictions in our nature, hardly any is more glaring than that between our sensitiveness to the slightest disgrace which we imagine to be cast upon us from without, and our callousness to the grossest which we bring down on ourselves. These, indeed, who are the most sensitive to the one are generally the most callous to the other. The current history of White League affairs in Louisiana thoroughly proves the truth of this.

THE various fast railroad lines which operate over nearly all the roads in the country, and which derive a stipulated sum from the different roads for the privilege of using their cars, have had the rate of compensation lowered from one cent and a half to one cent a mile. The announcement of the reduction was made known at a meeting of the lines interested, at Rochester, New York, last week. The new rate enters into effect on the first of February.

THAT self-constituted special adviser of the Infinite, the solidistic Springfield *Republican*, concludes "there is less intelligence and patriotism to the square inch in Pennsylvania than in any other 'white State' in the Union." The lofty intelligence and patriotism of the GRADGRIND spirit which in Massachusetts permits sixty thousand young children to grow up from year to year in dense ignorance in consequence of being compelled to work at too tender an age, spoke there!

THE Democrats have never disputed the fact that there is a large Republican majority in Louisiana. The colored people constitute a large majority of the voters of that State, and there are besides a great many white Republicans. But the old slaveholding and rebel elements cannot bear the idea of submitting to Republican rule, and the rule of the majority—and this is the prime cause of all the White League plotting and murdering there. In a word, the minority are thoroughly bent on the abrogation of the rule of the majority, as the Constitution and laws require.

THE National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has inaugurated a reform whose beneficial effects may, it is to be hoped, presently be felt throughout the entire country. Engineers who are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors when on duty are to be forthwith expelled from the society. The new movement on the part of the Brotherhood is a most commendable one, and will be appreciated not only by the railway companies, but by the traveling public. An association whose members have the lives of the public in their hands has certainly no use for bibulous and intemperate men.

THE annual statement of the commerce of Cleveland for 1874, as published in the *Herald* of that city, speaks well for its enterprise and rapidly developing progress. The total value of the commerce of the port, foreign and domestic, imports and exports, was $49,206,471. The total number of vessels entered and cleared during the year was 7,448, with a tonnage of 2,457,392 tons. Fifteen vessels were built within the same period, their aggregate tonnage amounting to 4,695 tons. This, upon the whole, is an encouraging showing. We sincerely trust the progress of the present year may largely outstrip the last.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan, in a case before it, has just decided that the American doctrine of marriage, indeed the common law doctrine, makes all marriage contracts valid which are entered into with the consent of both parties, and under which the parties continue to live afterward in the acknowledged relations of husband and wife; that validity does not depend upon any form or ceremony that a ceremony may be dispensed with; and that in the absence of any proof to the contrary all marriages entered into are to be held valid without reference to existing laws or ceremonies, unless they can be proved to emphatically invalidate the marriage. This decision would seem to have a certain indirect bearing on the MEISTER-MOWRY case, recently tried in this city.

THE annual statement of the foreign commerce of New York for last year, just published, shows imports to the value of $399,883,737, (including specie,) against $398,565,836 for 1873. The total exports during the same period aggregated $345,162,361, against $348,905,066 for the previous year. The exports of specie increased nearly thirteen millions, making a total of $61,222,228 in gold and silver for 1874, against $48,659,661 in 1873, and this difference becomes the more significant upon a comparison of both sides of the specie statement. In 1873 we imported $18,605,611 in coin and bullion, and shipped $48,659,661, making the loss of specie to the country only $30,064,050. Last year, however, we imported but $6,467,571, and exported for the same time $61,222,228, making the loss $54,754,657 for that period. The prospects for the present year are not regarded as very flattering.

ONE of the provisions of the reconstructed Constitution of Georgia, designed to prevent the enforcement of any contracts entered into in aid of the rebellion, provided that all such contracts should be null and void, and that the fact that a contract was made before the war should not be proof that the subject matter was not used or intended to be used in aid of the rebellion. The Democratic Supreme Court of that State has now decided the provision in question to be unconstitutional, as conflicting with that article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts. Unless the decision shall be reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, a great many contracts, involving large amounts, that have heretofore been considered outlawed, will be held valid and binding, in the various Southern States.

GENERAL GARIBALDI was most shamefully treated, a while ago, in the report of a commission appointed to investigate the military operations in which he bore some part during the war between France and Germany. In fact, GARIBALDI was represented as responsible for some of the most serious calamities of the conflict. There was, however, no lack of Frenchmen to do him right, and to denounce the report as unjust and unfounded. The old General has published a letter addressed to General BORDONE, in which he satisfactorily defends himself and says some very sharp things about the manner in which the French carried on the memorable war. In conclusion, he reminds his critics that to invent calumnies concerning those who fought for them and to rave about miracles and pilgrimages are not high employments and inspire no extravagant hopes touching those who take pleasure in such pastime.

IT is gratifying to learn that the renowned Dr. HOLLOWAY has resolved to do some good with the vast fortune he has acquired by vending pills, potions and plasters. In fact, he is building in London an asylum for the insane, which will cost a hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. The asylum is intended especially for the benefit of the middle classes. He is also establishing a high school for girls at a cost of two hundred thousand pounds sterling. We suppose that an endowment is included in this sum. HOLLOWAY is a striking example of the wisdom of advertising. Receiving all the newspapers in which he makes his announcements, his office in London was said, a few years ago, to contain the most extensive collection of newspapers in the world. Literally he patronizes the press in every country of the globe having newspapers. His medicines are, we believe, specifics, not panaceas, and are therefore less mischievous than some other patent remedies.

BOARDING-HOUSE LIFE.

DR. FRIEDRICH RATZEL, an intelligent German, has been lately enlightening the reading public of the Fatherland on the subject of men, manners, society, customs, etc., in the United States. He seems to be a fairminded man, and if he fails to shed any very brilliant light upon his topics, he makes no pretensions to infallibility. The impressions of such a traveler, even when erroneous, or when derived from imperfect observation, may be worth knowing. Dr. RATZEL was particularly struck with the American boarding-house system. Countless married couples, he says, finding it too inconvenient or too expensive to keep house, spend many years, or their whole lives, as boarders. He thought he found that the women rather than the men support the system, American women in general not being brought up to be housewives, and not willingly assuming the duties of the position. In illustration of this statement, he cites some writer, "thoroughly familiar with American life," as telling American women that if they better understood and practised their domestic duties, their husbands, sons and brothers would be fonder of home and less liable to the vice of intemperance.

The majority of boarders are, however, always young unmarried persons, and hence, it seems, in those promiscuously aggregated family circles found in boarding-houses, "flirtation" is carried on to a great extent. But American women being for the most part very self-possessed and very prudent, time-killing and the gratification of vanity are the chief attractions of that occupation. In her love of flirtation the American woman much resembles the French woman, but she is much less noisy, less warmhearted and notably more crafty and artful. Upon the whole, Dr. RATZEL thinks the effect of this boarding-house living is very injurious in relation to the family life. What may be called the middle class and the class somewhat below the middle chiefly feel the influence.

To this unfavorable character of boarding-house living Dr. RATZEL admits noteworthy exceptions. He has himself spent in American boarding-houses weeks on which he shall always look back with pleasure. Often it happens that persons are thus thrown together who speedily so supplement one another as to form an agreeably harmonious society. Dr. RATZEL reminds readers of those finely humoristic talks of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES—The Autocrat, The Professor and The Poet at the Breakfast Table—sketches of characters, conversations and small incidents in the circle of a society of "boarders." They give the truest picture of very good American boarding-house life, such, indeed, as is seldom met with in reality. This latter remark of the German traveler is certainly not questionable.

Dr. RATZEL is no doubt correct when he says that for a foreigner desiring to study the people, the boarding-houses, next to acquaintance in families, afford the best opportunities of obtaining some insight into the private life of different classes. He thus at once becomes acquainted with a dozen or more men of the most diverse vocations and positions. The Doctor seems to have found "boarders," in general, sufficiently easy of approach, vivacious and communicative. Taking all things into account, however, the material accommodations and the mode of life in its details, Dr. RATZEL can not but wonder that 50 many persons, often not uncultivated, should be contented to pass through life as boarders. He confesses he should not have thought the thing credible if he had not himself so often seen it. The only satisfactory explanation of the strange fact that occurs to him is that blinding, frantic chase of money and position which renders the earlier years of so many Americans years of continuous fever. A house of one's own, or at least a comfortable sitting-room, a family room sacred from unfamiliar intrusion seems the most primitive, the most indispensable luxury, a possession which a healthy nature would seem likely to strive for among the first things. Nor can one help thinking that the want of such a sanctuary must exert a malign influence, especially upon the female members of the family, depressing the domestic sentiment and developing tendencies directly opposite to the life in which, as experience and reason equally teach, a large majority of women find their best happiness and do most for the happiness and welfare of others. By the incessant exposure and publicity of the boarding-house tastes may easily be formed incompatible with the refining and blessed obscurity of the family. And whether with or without reason, many Americans ascribe to the system in question what seems to them an increasing tendency, in their social life, to despise and neglect those decent reticences which have characterized the race to which they belong, and to regard and treat all the incidents of individual and domestic life as equally the concern of the public.

PERSONAL

Wm. D. Todd, formerly private secretary to Vice President Colfax, was married a few days since at Denver, Colorado, to Miss Ella Cofield, of that place.

The Rev. Mr. Boehm, of Jersey City, is preparing to celebrate his centennial birthday next May. He is the only survivor of the first General Conference of American Methodists.

After all the virtuous comments of the newspapers on that young lady who put herself up to be raffled for at fifty cents a chance at two months, Jan. 1st, Chestnut night, it turns out that she was only a large sized doll!

Paul Schoeppe, *alias* Count Schulenberg, now in the first year of a good long term in Joliet, Illinois, has a suit pending in our State courts, at Carlisle, this month, for the estate of the late Miss Steinecker, a maiden lady whom he married and was charged with having poisoned for her money and life insurance.

President Grant gains one more day in office than the American elector bargained for. The 4th of March, 1877, will come on Sunday, and by statute, the inauguration of the President elect does not take place until the next day. Twice in the history of the republic this has occurred, in 1821, at the second inauguration of James Monroe, and in 1849, when Zachary Taylor was installed.

Although the retirement of Mr. Gladstone will be a severe loss to his party, it cannot but be hailed with pleasure by the thoughtful and intelligent world at large. Already he has shown us how capable he is of the expression of clear thought in eloquent and polished language, and now, freed from the harrassments of political strife, he will be able to devote more time and attention to the literary labor in which he takes such great pleasure and which has been the source of so much enjoyment to others.

The last "clerical scandal" comes from Maquoketa, Iowa, and is very curious. It appears that for months past the members of the Congregational church have been receiving letters vigorously hinting at shocking depravity on the part of their pastor, Rev. I. S. Goves, and, having recently set at work to ferret out the authors of the accusation, they were astonished to find the minister himself had written the letters. He confessed, and stated that, being weary of his pastorate, he thought that his resignation would be more readily accepted if he succeeded in blackening his own reputation.

ERIE and Buffalo offer a very singular contrast in their commercial statistics. In the year 1865 the number of vessels entered and cleared at Buffalo was 13,746, and the aggregate tonnage 7,032,593; from which point the business gradually declined until in 1874 the number of vessels was only 7,147, and the aggregate tonnage 3,641,019. On the other hand, the tonnage of Erie was 740,894 in 1868, and 878,600 in 1869, and 899,982 in 1870, and 1,097,005 in 1874; an increase of more than forty per cent., while the tonnage of Buffalo declined nearly fifty per cent. It is evident that the commerce formerly monopolized by Buffalo and thence passing eastward to New York city has been directed to other routes, and is now transferred by rail to Baltimore and Philadelphia from Erie, Cleveland and Sandusky.

Florida is receiving no inconsiderable number of new comers. Three hundred Italian families are among the recent acquisitions to the land of flowers.

Home development. The orders received in Sheffield, England, from America for files, saws, tools and cutlery were lighter last year than ever before.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To look up and not down,
To look forward and not backward,
To look out and not in,
And to lend a hand—
This is the breath of life.

Donn Piatt is as sensitive as—quicksilver.

High jinks in Senatorial circles, in a number of States, to-day.

Prayer meetings are held in Plymouth Church daily for the defense.

The Connecticut State Republican Convention will be held to-morrow.

Religion on tick. Most of the Chicago churches are built on borrowed money.

If you want to root out an evil, there is nothing like putting a good in its place.

The New York *Tribune* is still burning incense on the altar of White League opinion.

$113,356 05 was the amount of duties collected at the Philadelphia Custom House last week.

The average number of cigars smoked in the United States during each twenty-four hours is 5,168,000.

The Philadelphia merchants are already sending off their traveling salesmen to begin the spring trade.

The questions which Tilton's counsel will ask Mr. Beecher are already written, and fill a good sized book of foolscap.

Up to last Saturday Chicago pork packers had slaughtered 1,197,067 hogs, against 1,282,733 for the same period last season.

A milky whey. Within a radius of a few miles around Wheaton, Ill., 20,000 cows are kept for cheese-making purposes.

A Canada paper announces the marriage of Mr. Tree to Miss Meadows. The young saplings will presently be growing a-field.

Gladstone has had no fewer than eight members of his immediate family leave the Church of England for that of Rome.

"Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." The Democratic party is providing the corpse for its own funeral.

There are in the United States to-day 750,000 adult white men who can neither read nor write. Most of them are Democrats.

Those bouquets in the Brooklyn court room are not so appropriate as would be a few ounces of rivet to sweeten the imagination.

The Chicago churches are rent and torn by more external wrangling than any churches in the country. They are at it again.

The Louisiana Democrats are now trying to overcome the convictions of Republican members of the Legislature with greenbacks.

Honesty is the best policy. Under the Republican administration of South Carolina the bonds of that State are steadily advancing.

Senator Logan taught his Democratic associates that he is as dangerous to fool with when talking, as a flask of nitric acid with the cork out.

Our American steamships are steadily demonstrating their superiority over those constructed in foreign waters, and by foreign mechanics.

A tariff union of the islands of the Pacific, at the head of which will be Australia and New Zealand, is proposed by the latter colonies.

The Governor of Vermont says that the goals of that State are flourishing manufactories of criminals as though especially intended for that purpose."

An extensive black-lead deposit of splendid quality has just been discovered in North Carolina. It can hardly be handled without dyeing one's hands.

There has been nothing more sorrowful in the whole Beecher-Tilton history than the daily parade in court of the two women most vitally interested in the case.

Quite a number of ex-Confederate officers in Richmond are stirred up by liberal inducements offered them to go to Egypt, to take service under the Khedive.

The Chilean government has granted the United States an extension of time to the 1st of April, 1875, for sending in applications for space at the International Fair.

Last year 8,339 emigrants from Europe, all from Germany but 440, arrived at Baltimore. The year before 15,500 arrived, so that the falling off was nearly fifty per cent.

Seth Green has invented a new method of hatching fish eggs by the use of a single pail of water a day. They can be hatched in any spare room, from the cellar to the garret.

The Illinois Central and the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroads are negotiating for the purpose of establishing a steamship line between New Orleans and Liverpool.

One of the Japanese students at the Naval Academy at Annapolis is missing, and it is feared he has followed the instincts peculiar to his race, and cut a big hole in his stomach.

The Democratic Missouri Legislature refused to invite the King of the Sandwich Islands to the capital because, as one of the unterrified explained, "Kallicky was a d—d nigger."

A meeting of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held at Charleston, S. C., next week. Representatives from every part of the Union will be in attendance.

Last year there were twenty-three domestic cigars manufactured in the United States, and the tax thereon paid, for every cigar that was imported and paid duty during the same time.

Getting a solid footing. Within four years our exports of leather to Europe have increased to twenty times what they were. They now amount to seven million dollars in value, annually.

Washington city is so exceptionally healthy that an auctioneer on Saturday actually sold a lot of coffins, the stock of a city undertaker ruined by the prevailing dullness in his business.

A healthy sign. The State Treasurer of Florida is now engaged in paying the semi-annual interest on the six per cent. bonds, in gold. There is no other Southern State of which this can be said.

Among Forney's "Recollections of Eminent Men Whom I Have known," off and on for the past dozen years, there is not a solitary "recollection" of Mr. Charles Abert, of Maryland. Singular!

A Michigan woman who recently died, as was supposed, recovered consciousness and is now regaining her health, after her supposed corpse had been conveyed to New York for burial by her husband.

After many years, a sort of industrial revolution has been wrought in New England, and it may now be regarded as one of the cheapest producing countries in the world in place of one of the dearest.

It is said that over $100,000 were wagered that the pew-rents of Plymouth Church would show a great decline this year. Some of those who lost now refuse to pay, claiming that the prices set down are fictitious.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will probably come into possession of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. The latter corporation is in trouble, and receivers have been appointed to conduct its business.

The combined exports of merchandise and produce from San Francisco by water, and treasure through regular mercantile channels for the past year, amounted to $57,612,209, an increase of nine millions over 1873.

Growing honester. The value of property reported stolen in Boston during the year 1874 was but $78,485, a much smaller sum than for any year since 1860. In 1864 the amount was $943,702, or twelve times what it was last year.

Profit of Rats.

If bright eyes and smooth fur are the points of animal beauty, a rat should not be an object of disgust and aversion; but when the rat appears "in his thousands," he certainly inspires the greatest possible loathing in the human breast. The notion of swarms of rats running over each other to reach some hapless victim, and forming a seething mass instinct with hunger and thirst, is one ever present to sufferers from nightmare or students of historical novels. These unfortunate persons avoid Paris, for, if we believe some statistics lately published of the number of rats in that metropolis, the "joyous city" is a complete rat's nest. Thirty thousand were killed last year in the Central Halles, 100,000 in the Market Halles, 120,000 in the slaughter houses, 40,000 in the butchers' shops, 300,000 in the grocers' shops, 900,000 in the tanners' yards, 110,000 in the canals—a total of 1,790,000, to which must be added about 3,000,000 rodents which eluded capture, so that Paris boasts of a standing army of something like 5,000,000 rats. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this loathsome host from the fact that if a procession of Parisian rats, running ten abreast, were to start from Paris to Berlin, the vanguard would reach the German capital while the rear guard was issuing from the gates of the French metropolis. But then there is a profit for all in them. Of the 1,790,000 killed, perhaps nearly all went to the glovers, where their skins are turned into "prime kid."

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

KIND WORDS FROM CONTEMPORARIES.

COMPLIMENTS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

(From the Altoona Radical.)

THE Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL entered upon the new year, better if possible than ever before. The COMMERCIAL is by all odds the best newspaper published in Pittsburgh. Beside being reliable and trustworthy politically, it excels all its contemporaries in giving the latest and most reliable news by telegraph and otherwise, and far outstrips all in the completeness and accuracy of its iron, grain, oil and other market reports. Its weekly issue, published at $2 per year, is a large carefully edited family journal, suitable for the farmer, mechanic, workingman, housewife and general reader. In the issue of the 24 inst., was commenced the publication of an original story, written expressly for its columns, entitled "The Salt of the Earth," by Mrs. Emma Browne Nelson, one of our most gifted authors. We have frequently commended the COMMERCIAL to our readers and are gratified to know that it has more subscribers in our county than all the other dailies of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh combined.

(From the Reading Times and Dispatch.)

It gives us pleasure to refer, editorially, to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, and to commend it to any one who may desire a first-class political, literary, commercial and general newspaper. It is by long odds the ablest journal in Pennsylvania, and in one respect—the piquancy of its short paragraphs—is unequalled by any newspaper in the country. It is a steadfast and warm adherent of Republican principles, maintaining its independence *within* the Republican party, and exercising the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. The beginning of a new year would be a good time to subscribe.

(From the Germantown Telegraph.)

There is no better daily paper in or out of Pennsylvania than the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, edited by Russell Errett, Esq., a brilliant writer of great power. Being published in the Western metropolis of the State, where so many interests are concentrated of great magnitude, it should be liberally supported by citizens generally whose views are broad enough to take in the whole Commonwealth. And as the first of the year is now at hand we can people are in the practice of increasing the number of their newspaper subscriptions, it is a very appropriate period for adding to their number this ably-edited Republican journal.

(From the Lebanon Courier.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL we regard as the best daily paper published in Pennsylvania. It is sound politically, energetic in the gathering of news, spicy in its paragraphing, able in its editorials, and altogether a pattern of a newspaper. Its able market reports make it almost an essential to stock dealers, and it is steadily gaining a circulation in this section of the State among dealers who desire to be kept "book ed" on the Pittsburgh stock markets

(From the Greensburg Argus, Dem.)

To those of our readers who wish to subscribe for a live Republican newspaper, we refer them to the prospectus of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, in another column. The COMMERCIAL is the best and most ultra Republican paper in the Smoky City. To its columns we are indebted for our market reports, which we consider the most reliable of any of its contemporaries.

(From the Belmont (O.) Chronicle.)

We know of no paper in this region that is more thoroughly wide awake than the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL; its news columns always contain the very latest—its editorials always grapple with the current questions with ability, and in a spirit of candor and fairness, and its market reports, for fullness and accuracy, are unexcelled.

(From the North East Sun.)

We have read this journal for years, and unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the best dailies in the country. It is a strong advocate of Republican principles. Its editorials are brief and to the point. It contains articles from the pens of able writers upon all subjects. Its short paragraph specialty of State news. We would recommend this journal to our readers, and will warrant it to give entire satisfaction.

(From the Altoona Sun, Dem.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, daily and weekly, is, emphatically, the business man's paper of the State, and, having an immense circulation, it is much consulted for its reliable reports of the markets and business generally. As a welcome visitor to our sanctum it is ever received, and—barring its politics—we find it one of the most readable and reliable of our exchanges. We advise our friends to subscribe for it.

(From the Delaware County Republican.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is universally conceded by politicians and newspaper editors throughout the State to be the leading Republican journal in Pennsylvania. It has justly and fairly earned that reputation by the able manner in which it is conducted, and deserves to enjoy it.

(From the Warren County News.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, which is really the best and most reliable daily published in Western Pennsylvania, as well as the leading Republican newspaper, has reduced the subscription price to $5 per year, postage prepaid. We are glad of this evidence of its prosperity.

(From the Sharpsville Advertiser.)

It is unnecessary for us to speak of the merits of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, for the large circulation it has attained shows that it is appreciated by the public. As a medium of news, general information and accurate market reports, it has no superior outside of New York.

(From the Zanesville Advocate.)

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, of Pittsburgh, is a large newspaper, and is a live business paper. In politics it is thoroughly Republican, but maintains more independence of action than most of party papers do. It furnishes to this city the late news every morning.

(From the Clearfield Raftsman's Journal.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is a most excellent paper, giving the very latest news from all parts of the country. Those in want of a good and reliable first-class daily, should subscribe for the COMMERCIAL.

(From the Lewistown Gazette.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, a daily second to none of its class, containing, as it does, the news of the world, Congressional and Legislative proceedings, complete market reports, able editorials, and miscellaneous matter.

(From the Delaware County Republican.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, Daily and Weekly, commences a new volume with the new year, and those who would have a reliable and newsy paper from the Smoky City will find nothing to equal the COMMERCIAL.

(From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.)

We have received the prospectus of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. It is a mighty interesting prospectus, but we prefer the COMMERCIAL itself a thousand times over.

(From the Chambersburg Repository.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is one of the very best journals in the State, whether political, commercial, or general newspaper. As a medium of State news it is without any superior.

(From the Lock Haven Republican.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has no equal among the newspapers of Pennsylvania for variety in reading, ability in editorial management, or attention to business interests of the State and country.

(From the Carroll (O.) Free Press.)

The COMMERCIAL is one of the very best papers published West of the Alleghenies. Its market reports are always reliable, its news the latest, and its editorials of the solid, genuine Republican kind.

(From the New Lisbon Buckeye State.)

The COMMERCIAL is one of the best of the Pittsburgh dailies, and has an extensive circulation throughout this section of country. Its reliable market reports particularly commend it to our business men.

(From the Connecautville Courier.)

Those of our readers in want of a Pittsburgh paper will find in the COMMERCIAL one of the best journals printed in the State.

(From the Ebensburg (Cambria) Herald.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is the leading Republican paper of the State, and decidedly the best newspaper in Pittsburgh.

(From the Alabama State Journal.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is one of the most able and sagacious Republican journals in the country.

(From the Waynesburg Independent.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is a newsy and enterprising daily, and an accurate market gazetteer.

(From the Hollidaysburg Register.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is one of the best news and political papers in the country.

(From the Clarion Republican.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is undoubtedly the best newspaper in the State.

(From the Holmes County (O.) Republican.)

The COMMERCIAL is a wide-awake newspaper, fully up with the times.

(From the Mt. Pleasant Journal.)

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is the leading paper of the West.

(From the Sharon Herald.)

That most valuable of dailies, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

Colorado boasts that it pays more internal revenue tax than the other nine Territories combined, and more than Vermont, Oregon, Nevada or Arkansas.

The amount of precious metals produced in the Western States and Territories last year was $2,142,362 in excess of 1873, which has been called the champion year.

PUSS-IN-THE-CORNER.

Two little hands hiding two roguish eyes,
Dear, sunny head that is ever so wise;
Darling is laughing and shouting with glee,
Playing at puss-in-the-corner with me.
Patter the prettiest feet o'er the floor,
Never was seen such a playmate before;
Sly little one, in a way most unfair,
Steals my corner before I'm aware!

Here is our playground—the sunshiny room—
Never has fallen a shadow of gloom;
Darling is teaching me sweet little games,
Wise little noddle to know all their names.
Clover-bud mouth held to mine to be kissed;
Silver-toned voice—how that voice would be missed!
A corner you've won—did you know this before?
Deep in my heart to be kept evermore!

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

CONFIDENCE IN ANIMALS.

There are, probably, few persons familiar with farm life who have not observed a marked contrast between the general character and appearance of the domestic animals kept on different farms within the circle of their acquaintance.

On approaching some farm houses, the first salutation comes from a noisy, growling dog, who seems to take you for a trespasser. The next, from his master who divides his energies between welcoming you and scolding the dog for not behaving better. You visit the barn, and as you open the door, a frightened cat sends across the floor, and with one look back at you from her great eyes, disappears through the hole in the floor, or out at a broken window.

The horses lay back their ears, squeal and kick the sides of their stalls, as much as to say, "We feel cross and can't help acting it out." The oxen and cows start back as you pass them as if afraid they would be hit with a fork, and the young calves and pigs scamper to the farthest corners of their pens, and even the chickens seem to be heard you shall have all the room to yourself.

DEATH IN THE CELLAR.

Many farmers are in the habit of putting all kinds of vegetables in the cellar and then banking close, and presently all sorts of odors come up the cellar stairs, for there are onions, turnips, potatoes, apples and pork, often butter and milk are kept there, and one imparts odor to the other, making a perverted mixture comparable to the victuals of a Dutch boarding-house, where everything is sour but the vinegar. We establish that impart a strong odor should not be put in the cellar at all, or at least only in small quantities. Not more than a bushel of turnips should ever be put in a cellar, but some put in the crop of an acre of ruta bagas, which soon begin to sweat, when they taint the whole house. The true way is to have an out-door cellar for vegetables, especially south of Pennsylvania. A cellar under a barn is useful, and there all the odorous vegetables should be stored, permitting the cellar under the house to be kept as sweet and clean as any of the rooms above. Medical men are well aware that cellars originate fevers, and some here have given the name "cellar fever" to the disease that originates from foul cellars.

PUMPKINS FOR MILK COWS.

Pumpkins will rot sooner in cellars than above ground unless the cellar is very dry and cool. If kept dry and just above the freezing point they may, by careful sorting, be kept sound till mid winter, and as long as they last are good for milk cows, making rich and fine flavored milk and beautiful yellow butter. They make better milk than beets or turnips, but have less fattening properties than beets, mangolds, turnips, carrots or parsnips. They contain more water and less organic matter than any of the roots above named, and hence a greater weight must be taken to produce equal results. They are easily raised and are valuable in their season for the sake of variety in feed, but they cannot be relied on as a profitable substitute for roots, first, because they are too perishable and short lived to last till late winter and spring, when green and succulent food is most needed, and second, by reason of a smaller and more uncertain yield. An acre of good ground will easily produce forty tons of beets or mangolds, while half that amount would be a good yield for the same land in pumpkins.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

A correspondent writes: How to keep water in the barnyard from freezing in the trough is a problem which I wish some one would solve. It is quite a trouble to have to cut out two or three inches of ice every morning, in cold weather, beside wasting a great deal of water. I have been an experimenting a little, and have found a way to somewhat modify the evil. Put a pail of hot water in the barn at nine o'clock in the evening there is generally quite a crust of ice in the trough. Through this I break at one end of the trough a small hole, and dip out three or four quarts of water, and the whole process of freezing has to be repeated. In the morning there will be two coats of ice, both quite thin, and it is not half the work to get them out that it is to cut out what will be produced if it is left undisturbed. It may be worth while for other farmers to try this method. It costs but little to do it, and with me it saves a good deal of work.

CRYSTALIZATION OF HONEY.

The action of light causes honey to crystalize. The difficulty may be obviated by keeping it in the dark, the change, it is said, being due to photographic action, and that the same agent that alters the molecular arrangements of iodide of silver on the excited collodian plate causes the syrup honey to assume a crystalli form. It is to this action of light that scientists attribute the workings of bees by night, and they are so careful to obscure the glass windows that are sometimes placed in their hives. Therefore, keep honey away from the light.

The House Committee on Public Lands have adopted a definite policy with regard to all applications for land-grants for railroads. Where bills are reported favorably, only a right of way, with twenty acres for station-house purposes at suitable distances, will be recommended.

The Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations in the Indian Territory are signing petitions to Congress for the establishment of a territorial form of government.

The trade between the United States and the River Platte country, which has been interrupted of late by the trouble in the Agentine Confederation, is now again on the increase.

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Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTSS

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GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

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To be Closed Out by January 1st.

Unprecedented Bargains Offered BY

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They having RESTOCKED WITH NEW GOODS since their Clearance Sale in September, now offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to parties buying HOLIDAY GOODS.

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At Greatly Reduced Prices,

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WORTH OF

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Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

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The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

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Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit.

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INCORPORATED 1866.

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WM. REA.....Vice President.

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Wm. Rea, Hugh Stowe,

Edward Gregg, R. H. Hadley,

Thos. Wightman, W. Haltman,

C. K. Moorhead,

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J. W. DAVIES, Cashier.

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Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 18, 1875.

It would be useless to attempt a diagnosis of the condition of the money market, with the expectation of developing any new symptoms, or of being able to suggest any new remedies for the improvement of that condition. Should there be introduced into the case such a new element as a resumption of work by the puddlers and a consequent revival of the iron trade, we would doubtless be able to report more favorable indications and a healthy quickening of the now sluggish circulation; should there be administered the stimulating dose of railway subsidy on the part of the General Government, the languishing patient would exhibit signs of returning vitality. Even the probability that such stimulant may yet be administered, has produced some effect, for we hear that on Saturday iron advanced $5 per ton on the rumor becoming current that favorable consideration of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill by the committee having it in charge was assured. If we are called on to chronicle such good news, it will take no great foresight to predict a sharp advance in iron in all the branches of its manufacture, and in railway securities and other stocks generally.

The forthcoming report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to its stockholders, it is said, will contain some valuable statistics concerning the traffic of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, bearing upon the value of the securities of the latter company, which will enhance their value and give a reliable standing to the income bonds, which are now floating at loose ends without a quotation. A tried friend of that road, who is in a position to know, states that the stock will be quoted inside of two years and will be earning a dividend in the not remote future.

Philadelphia bankers volunteer the advice to Pittsburgh that the surest way of making a good quotation for the income bonds is for our city banks to take them as collateral at liberal figures, say at 75 to 80, and thus keep needy borrowers from forcing their bonds on an uncertain market, and prevent quotations below the actual value of the bonds from being made. We might suggest in return the application to themselves of a rule of action commonly called "the golden."

—From New York, we have favorable reports of the probable future of Pacific Mail and Western Union. Of the former it is said that the parties interested in Central Pacific are buying very largely of the stock, and its friends predict that it will be paying a dividend before another year has gone by, whether it get the subsidy from the Government or not.

Concerning Western Union, it is argued that there is nothing in the facts concerning the condition of the company to justify a decline, but that it is to be attributed utterly to the efforts of Jay Gould to break the market, as he has been largely short of the stock. The Vanderbilt and Gould brokers are reported to be heavy buyers of the stock, and an early and rapid advance is predicted. The company is undoubtedly earning its dividend, and as soon as it passes out of the hands of speculative holders it will take its place alongside of other 8 per cent. stocks.

—Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, has introduced in the House a supplementary bill to restore specie payments. It provides for the payment, during five months after November 1 next, of legal tenders in gold at the rate of 90 per cent. or at about 111 for gold; for advancing the rate by successive steps of one per cent in each following period of four months until July 1, 1878, after which the then existing discount of three per cent. shall stand until January 1, 1879, and no longer. Gold may also be presented at the Treasury for exchange with notes at the rate of one per cent. less favorable to the person desiring such exchange than if he desires to give more gold. If at any time the supply of either notes or gold proves insufficient to meet the demands made, Treasury certificates may be issued which shall be receivable for all payments to the United States and paid out for funds as required by law.

—On the 11th inst., decisions were rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the following cases, among others:

No. 13.—Cadle, Jr., Receiver, against Baker & Co., appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion, holding that a bill cannot be maintained in a national bank against the debtor of the bank, the defendant cannot inquire whether the receiver has been lawfully appointed. Reversed.

No. 261.—Gardner agt. Brown, error, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion, holding that a trustee in a mortgage security is a necessary party, and the case cannot be removed where its citizenship forbids it. Affirmed.

No. 136.—Scott et al. agt. Kelly. No. 17.—Same agt. Shreve. Both the Supreme Court of New York. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered he opinion, holding that as the assignee in bankruptcy submitted to the jurisdiction of the State Court without objection, he cannot now complain of the court's jurisdiction. Affirmed.

No. 17.—The First National bank of Clarion agt. J. B. Jones, assignee, etc.; appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion, holding that the sale of goods under a confession of judgment by an insolvent is not conclusive proof of fraud, but is subject to be rescinded, that a party giving such a power to confess judgment is contemplated in the bankrupt act as a debtor, and judgment by levy on his property. Affirmed.

No. 14.—McClelland et al. agt. The United States; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion, holding: First, that the regulations of the secretary of the Treasury concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary states, which required payment for a license to trade between them, is in accordance with the act of Congress on that subject; second, that the act conferring this power on the Secretary, with the approval of the President, was constitutional, and the money paid for such a trade within the meaning of that word in the Constitution, the title in fee at once vested in the United States, and the chaser cannot mortgage the timber cut from the land so as to defeat the vendor's rights under the contract. Affirmed.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 18, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
6-20's, 1881, coup.	114¾		114¾			
6-20's, 1862	114¾		114¾			
6-20's, 1865	114¾		114¾			
6-20's, 1865, new	114¾		114¾			
6-20's, 1867	115		115			
Registered, 1867	114¾		114¾			
10-40's, coupons	114¾		114¾			
Currency 6's	117¾		117¾			
6-20's, coupons, new	117¾		117¾			
Western Union Tel.	72¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	72	
Quicksilver	35		34¾	34¾	35	
Pacific Mail	34¼	34¼				
Panama	111					
Adams Express	93					
Wells-Fargo Express	84½					
American Express	64¾					64
United States Exp'ss	50					
New York Central	99½					101¾
Erie	29		25¾	26¾		26¾
Michigan Central	78¾					79
Lake Shore	74¾		73¾	73¾		74
Illinois Central	97					97
Cleveland & Pitts'h	90					
Chicago & Northw'n	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	44	44¾
Do. preferred	86					86
Rock Island	102¾			102¾	103	103¾
St. Paul, common	37¾				37¾	37¾
Do. preferred	76					76
Wabash, common	17	16¾	16¾	17		17¼
Fort Wayne	94					94
Ohio & Mississippi	30½		30½	30½		29¾
Terre Haute	36¼	36¼	36	36¼	36¼	36¼
Hannibal & St. Jos.	23¾				25	24¼
Iron Mountain	97					98
C., C. & I.	2					
Hannibal & Nav.	52					
North Carolina, July	32					
Missouri 6's	92					

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54¾	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	19½	
Reading	55¼	55¾
United Companies of N. Jersey	130	
Cleveland	10	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	
Allegheny Valley, sales	85¾	
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
P., C. & St. Louis mortgage b'ds sales	79½	

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 18, 1875.

The markets to-day continued quiet, but in some departments of trade, there were some indications of improvement, which may ripen into something more tangible before the close of the month. The receipts of merchandise by rail, although still below the average, are on the increase. Prices are generally unchanged, the only important exception which we have to note to-day being a slight advance in sland and sugars.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	864	Apples, bbls	30
Cheese, packages	50	Corn, sks	680
Wheat, sks	155	Barley, sks	510
Rye, sks	160	Oats, sks	900
Butter, packages	100	Hay, tons	455

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There is apparently a slight improvement in the demand for the bulk of business done, but still trade in the grain line is very dull. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois ditto $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. We quote shelled corn at 60@62c for high-mixed; 57@57c for low mixed; car 75@76c. Oats are easy, but not quoted lower. We quote white at 63½@64c per bushel; 62@63c for mixed. Rye continues nominal at $1 03@1 10 per bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 per bbl; No. 1 amber wheat flour $6 60; No. 1 family flour $6 00; in sacks 30c off per bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75. Furnishing flour in 6 lb packages, $6 25 per dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new $3 00@3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 per ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; in sacks 30c off per bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice timothy at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $23 00@25 00 for No. 1; $21 00@22 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 00@1 10 per cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 per cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 per cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 per cwt; oil meal $2 00@2 05 per cwt.

GROCERIES.

The grocery trade continues quiet with wholesale and jobbing houses. Sugars are firmer, and we advance our quotations ¼c per lb on standards. Other groceries are unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.		Rangoon	7½@
Fancy	20@	*Spices.*	
Choice	19@	Cloves, per lb	55 @
Prime	17@	Allspice, per lb	17½@18c
Good	16@	Cassia, per lb	40 @45 c
Ordinary	15@	Nutmegs, per lb	85@1 40
Roasted Coffees.		Pepper, per lb	25@27 c
Rio, in bulk	20 c	*Molasses, per gal.*	
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Strictly ch'e N O	75c
Java	40 c	Prime	70c
Sugars.		Good	60c
Standard A	10½c	*Syrups.*	
Standard B	10c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard extra C	10¼c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard bards	11½c	Lower grades	45@50c
Franklin extra C	9½c	*Rotatoes.*	
American extra C	9½c	Layers, per bx	$3 40
New Orleans	8½@9½c	Valentias, per lb	12 c
Teas.		Currants	9@10c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Prunes	12½@15 c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	*Starch.*	
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Common	5 c
Japan	55c@$1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Oolong	55c@ 85	Corn	10½c
Black	85	*Soda.*	
Souchong	25c@ 85	Bi-carb, in bbls kgs	8c
Rice.		Bi-carb, in papers	8c
Choice Carolina	8c	*Candles.*	
Patna	7½@8 c	Star, full weight	18c
		Stearine	13c

FISH—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, per bbl	$25 00	Large do, per 100	$5 50
No. 1 mess	20 00	Boneless codfish	8
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	per lb	
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	White fish, per half bbl	6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, per	4 25
Extra No. 2	14 00	hf bbl	
No. 2 bay	12 00	Labrador herring,	
Extra No.	11 00	per bbl	
Georges codfish		Round do	6 75@7 00
medium, per 100	6 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9½c per lb; sides, clear are quoted at 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 14c per lb. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c per lb; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14c; dried beef 13c, beef tongues, per dozen, $7 00.

MESS PORK—The market is steady. We quote at $21 00 per bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, in tierces, per lb, 14½c; half bbls do 14¾c; buckets do 15c; retail do 15½c; 3-lb pails do 15¾c; 1-lb pails do 16c; 5-lb pails do 17½c; in 3-lb pails do 17½c; in 2-lb pails do 17½c; in 1-lb do 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 07@1 08 per gallon.

TALLOW—We quote at 8@8½c per lb for choice, and 7@7½c for medium.

BUTTER—We quote prime to choice, at 30@32c per lb; fair to good, 25@28c; common to fair, 20@22c; roll, 25@28c; Goshen, 35@38c.

EGGS—We quote fresh at 30c per dozen.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote as follows:

Apples, bbls	30	Do peeled	18@
Do. sks	6@	Peaches, halves	12@
Do. quarters	6@	Do. unpeeled	7@
Do. evaporated	8@	Do. peeled	16@
Do. sliced	8@	Cherries	18@
Do. cut	8@	Plums	12@
Do. chopped	6@	Blackberries	10@
Do. cores	2@	Raspberries	20@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 19, 1875.

The reaction in prices from the upward movement of the past month, noted in our last report, has continued with sufficient force to lower prices about 5c from previous quotations. Since our last report prices were carried down to 99@99¼c. Subsequently prices recovered, and at last advices were quotable at the decline from former quotations mentioned above, or at $1 00@1 02½ for United at wells. Refined also underwent a proportionate decline, being about 5c lower both here and at New York and Philadelphia.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at $1 00@1 02½; Union $1 02½@1 05; immediate shipment $1 20@1 25. The sales at Parkers are reported as follows:

4,000 bbls, United, at wells	$1 00
2,500 bbls, United, at wells	1 02½
2,500 bbls, United, at wells	97½
3,500 bbls, United, at wells	98¾
3,000 bbls, Union, at wells	1 02½
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	1 05
5,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 27
3,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 20

REFINED.

In sympathy with the weakness of the crude article, the market for refined was weaker, and prices fell off a trifle all around. At the lower prices the market was tolerably active. We quote at 9½@9¾c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 12¾@12¾c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 12c.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet at $1 35 for city; $1 25 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—The *Courier* says: The market remained quiet all day. United opened at $1 00 and sold as low as 99½c, closing at 97½c. The decline in United was followed by a proportionate decline in other lines.

1,000 bbls, upper road	$1 33
500 bbls, upper road	1 32½
500 bbls, Oil City	1 27½
500 bbls, Oil City	1 27
500 bbls, Oil City	1 26
4,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 00
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	99½
7,500 bbls, river district, United, at wells	97½
3,500 bbls, river district, United, at wells	96½
2,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	1 02½
2,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	1 05
5,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 27½
4,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 30

NEW YORK, January 18, closing 16.—Trade continues quiet, and lower prices are accepted. Crude in bulk is quoted at 6c; refined 12½@12¾c; cases 17½c for shipment; naphtha in shipping order 9¼c. Sales of 6,000 barrels of crude in bulk are reported for yesterday at 6c; 5,000 barrels do at 6c.

Philadelphia delivery lower and very tight, with refined quoted at 12@12½c.

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—Market quiet and steady at $1 32½c.

OIL CITY, January 18.—Market not opened; nominally $1 25.

TIDIOUTE, January 18.—Market weaker at the oil wells.

ROUSEVILLE, January 18.—Market quiet and steady at $1 17½@1 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 18.—Market quiet at $1 20.

FARMINGTON, January 18.—Market quiet at $1 02½ offered for United; $1 25 for shipment.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Market quiet; standard white 12c; cr

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 18, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Wind: Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.19	15	82	E.	Light.	Lsnow
2 P.M.	30.17	19	60	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	30.20	15	65	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.21 | Highest thermoun....20
Mean thermom.... 16 | Lowest thermoun....12
Rainfall..... 18

Rising Sun Flour.

Bags and barrels, to-day, at old prices.

The Election Muddle.

It is now stated, on the authority of the attorneys of Mayor Blackmore, that he has withdrawn the proclamation said to have been issued in the form, and that he will take no action in the matter, except as may be ordered by the court after the hearing.

Allemannia Insurance Company.

The annual statement of the Allemannia Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, appears in another column of to-day's COMMERCIAL. It shows that the company is in a healthy financial condition, and that its affairs have been well managed by its present officers. The reader who wishes to insure his property will find it to his advantage to examine this statement.

Consider the Poor.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him, and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth; and thou wilt not deliver him unto the will of his enemies. The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing; thou wilt make all his bed in sickness."—*The Bible.*

Here are some precious promises, from a source that can be relied upon, and now is a good time to "consider the poor."

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The number of deaths that occurred in Allegheny during last week is reported by Health Officer Hunker to be nineteen. The causes are as follows: Scarlet fever, 4; consumption, 2; unknown, 1; convulsions, 2; softening of the brain, 1; general debility, 1; still born, 2; catarrh fever, 1; cellutilis, 1; cerebra spinal meningitis, 1; heart disease, 1. Among the number were white males and colored, eleven males and six females, and eight children under five years of age.

Fire in a Watch-Box.

The policeman who lately patrolled a beat on Troy Hill, Allegheny, erected a watch-box and had a stove placed in it for his comfort during the cold snap. This officer was among those who were omitted from Mayor Phillips' list of appointments, and in vacating his office he took away a joint of the stovepipe in the watch-box, which was private property. Sunday night, the successor of him who removed the stovepipe, not observing that anything was amiss, made a fire in the stove, and in a few minutes the shanty was in flames. After hard work the fire was extinguished, the doing no other damage than the burning of a few boards.

Another Case of Alleged Arson.

Yesterday Fire Marshal Livingston arrested P. H. Minogue on a charge of arson. The accused is a German, and had a store on Frankstown avenue, East End, at which a fire occurred on the night of December 28th, 1874. In making his investigation of the fire, Mr. Livingston discovered evidence which he thinks will justify him in detaining Mr. Minogue until the matter can be investigated before Justice Hagny, which will take place to-day. It is alleged that Minogue set fire to the store with intent to defraud his creditors and the German Insurance Company, in which he held a policy on his goods.

Allegheny Trust Company.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Trust Company will be held to-day for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors. It is said that the committee engaged in investigating the affairs of the bank have not progressed sufficiently with their work to be able to make a report to the meeting. Mr. Reed, cashier, although still suffering from his illness, was at the bank yesterday, rendering what assistance he could toward the end in view. It is said he will endeavor to present a statement of the bank's condition, commencing at the time of the bank's foundation and running down to the date of its suspension.

Construction of Blast Furnaces.

Messrs. Riter & Conley, of this city, are now building two large blast furnaces at Ironton, Ohio, which are rapidly nearing completion. They are constructed on the "Ferie" principle, with seventeen feet bosh and are over ninety feet high. The iron boiler stacks are one hundred and eighty-six feet high and eighteen feet at the base and ten feet at the top. The firm designated have put up some of the largest furnaces in the country, and their work has invariably given satisfaction. Messrs. Riter & Conley are besides builders of Siemen furnaces, oil tanks and manufacturers of iron roofing, sheet iron and copper work of all descriptions. We take pleasure in recommending them as competent and reliable workmen, possessed of ample facilities for filling all orders for work in their line promptly and satisfactorily.

Organization of Committees.

Pittsburgh Council Committees organized yesterday, as follows:

The Allegheny Wharf Committee elected Mr. Holliday as chairman, and fixed the 3d of each month for meeting. The committee decided to ask for an appropriation of $1,500.

The Bridge Committee organized by electing H. D. Rolfe as chairman.

Mr. J. B. Glass was elected Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

The Railroad Committee organized by electing Mr. Rowswell as chairman, and decided to meet at the call of the chair.

Committee on Claims and Accounts.—Mr. Hiram Frank was chosen chairman, and the body adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

Technical Education.

We have received a note from the Secretary of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, in which he complains that our report of the meeting of the Central High School Committee, of Saturday last, conveys the impression that the interests of the Institute above named "were entirely ignored." We had no intention of conveying such impression further than the actual facts would make it. Our report was necessarily brief, but correct, and this explanation may be necessary: The meeting was called, as stated, at the request of Mr. Reese, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania, and for the purpose of hearing that gentleman on the objects of that institution and the propositions of the Board. As soon as the meeting was called to order Mr. Reese addressed the committee, and was making some remarks, inquiries when Mr. Vannote arrived. Mr. V. was made welcome, but he at once took the floor and brought up the subject of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute. He was listened to attentively, and upon concluding he was respectfully informed of the object of the meeting.

A discussion of the propositions of the Mechanics' High School Board was then proceeded with, a number of members giving their views and Mr. Reese replying to all questions. Mr. Vannote took part in the discussion. The resolution offered included an indorsement of the "recommendation that the sum of $6,000 be appropriated by the Legislature to the high schools in the State" for the purpose of the establishment and maintenance of technical education.

This was objected to by members of the committee, and also by Mr. Vannote, and a member of the committee moved it be stricken out and it was done. The objections of members of the Board to that part of the resolution were, solely, we understood, because it looked to the payment of the amount from the one million of dollars by law appropriated to the common schools annually. Mr. Vannote did not state his objections, but they were very urgent.

The action, as we stated, was taken upon the matter brought up by Mr. Vannote, but we doubt not—and some members so expressed themselves—all the members of the Committee are friendly to the project of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute. The want of action thereon may have been on account of the fact that the meeting was called for a special object, and when that had been accomplished the hour was late, and an adjournment was had.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting Yesterday—The Proposed New Assessment Law—Interest on Penn Avenue Bonds—The Pennsylvania Railroad Ordinance Again.

A special meeting of the Select branch of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Gross in the chair, for the purpose of considering a draft of an act of Assembly providing for the division of property into classes for purposes of taxation.

Mr. Shipton, Chairman of the Finance Committee reported its organization.

Also, an ordinance making appropriations and levying taxes for the year 1875.

[This ordinance is similar to that of last year, and was offered at this time, so that under the law it may be duly referred to to the Finance Committee for action.] Referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill of Drs. Dickson for $165 for services to officer Hagar was presented and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Shipton now presented the draft of an act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class, in this commonwealth."

INTEREST ON STREET BONDS.

Before considering this subject, Mr. Shipton asked action upon the ordinances providing for an amendment of the ordinance for the creating of a street improvement sinking fund. The amendment is as follows: That it shall be the duty of the Controller to open an account to be known as the street improvement sinking fund, in which shall be entered all sums received from assessments for improvement of any street improved under the provisions of said act in excess of the amount of interest previously paid by the city of Pittsburgh on said streets. The amount necessary to repay the city for interest advanced shall, with the proceeds of all temporary loans issued for the payment of interest on said bonds, be credited to appropriation No. 1 (interest and tax on city loans) from which appropriation all temporary loans created for the payment of interest on said bonds shall be paid.

After some little discussion, the ordinance was laid over.

PROPOSED NEW ASSESSMENT LAW.

The act providing for more equal assessment of taxes was then read by the clerk. It is in substance as follows:

The act provides in the first place for the abolishment of the offices of City Assessor and the Board of Revision, and the appointment by the Court of three citizens, who shall constitute a Board of Assessors. One of these shall be named as chief, and shall receive a salary of $3,000 per year. The chief assessor shall be entitled to a compensation of $10 per day of actual service, and are expected to act only at such times during the year when business properly requires them before them. They shall take as a basis of assessment the valuations as returned by various ward assessors to the County Commissioners, and have the power to review, equalize and alter such assesements to make a fair equitable cash valuation. The Board are also given the power to hear appeals, but their decision can be appealed from to the Court of Common Pleas, whose decision shall be final. The Board are also compelled to classify property, so as to discriminate between "built up property, rural or suburban property and land used for farming or agricultural purposes. On the former a full tax is to be levied, on the property in the second category a two-thirds tax, and on the last, one-half. The remainder of the bill provides for an equalized revision of assessments triennially.

Mr. Rafferty objected to the making of three classes, the objectionable class being unimproved property. He moved the indefinite postponement of the ordinance.

Mr. Hunter did not see why it should be so summarily dealt with. It was for discussion and change, and should be considered.

Mr. Dannals thought there were few present who could grasp the ideas of the bill, and that it was not to be expected so that all could study it and be ready to act at a future meeting.

Mr. Aiken urged the approval of the bill, and that it be forwarded to the Legislature immediately. He thought there were good points in it. The courts had already recognized different classes of property, as shown in the Kitty Roup cases. Other cities were divided into classes, and he thought the Constitution recognized it. The cutting down of the Board of Revew would save a considerable amount of money.

Mr. Shipton hoped it would be printed and taken up in the future for action.

After some further discussion the bill was ordered to be printed and made the order of next meeting day.

A resolution presented by Mr. Froelich providing for a special election in the Ninth ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Peter Zern, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Aiken, the ordinance authorizing the transfer of registered city bonds, passed in Select Council 1874, but laid over in Common Council, was taken up and passed finally.

Common Council business was taken up and occurred in. In the matter of a special committee to prepare an act of Assembly abolishing the Board of Revision Messrs. MacConnell and Rafferty were appointed on the part of Select Council.

A petition of A. Adolph for payment of claim for $5,000 was referred to the Committee on claims and accounts.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ORDINANCE AGAIN.

Mr. Rafferty presented a resolution discharging the Ordinance Committee from the consideration of an ordinance repealing the Pennsylvania Railroad ordinance.

After discussion, the chair ruled the resolution out of order, saying: The Ordinance Committee of 1874 being extinct, it is not necessary to discharge it from the consideration of any measure that may have been before them; and the resolution offered by Mr. Rafferty cannot hold good as regards the committee of 1875.

Mr. Braun then called up the ordinance repealing the ordinance named. Ruled out.

Mr. Rafferty moved that the Ordinance Committee be directed to report the ordinance at the next meeting. Carried.

After clearing the desk of C. C. business, Adjourned.

Velocity of Combustion.

Science has disclosed the fact that in combustion nothing is consumed or annihilated. Combustion is molecular velocity.

Matter is not continuous. It may be divided, yet there is an end to its div sibility. The ultimate particles are called atoms. Atoms unite and form molecules; molecules unite with each other and assume a certain physical structure, in which they are never impact, but are held near each other by virtue of their resultant forces. Increased temperature forces the molecules further apart, and when the maximum distance is attained they fly off and form new alliances. The energy with which they fly, determines the velocity of their combustion.

The molecular forces are exerted in different bodies, in different degrees, consequently each elementary body exerts a special velocity of combustion. Now it is very desirable that an apparatus be obtained by which the velocity of combustion of all the metals we mine and work in Pennsylvania shall be accurately determined.

It is a well known fact that in the manufacture of iron and steel, a considerable portion of the metal is consumed. The workmen of the present day care but little for the loss, and the manager has no means of correcting the difficulty. If we could have our foremen educated with a knowledge of the velocity of combustion, and taught how to measure it with the spectroscope, or some other instrument on which the light of the furnace was concentrated, the combustion of the iron could be seen at a glance, and stopped in an instant, by changing the quality of the flame.

All this shows the necessity of technical mechanical education. Pittsburgh manufactures over 1,500 tons of wrought iron per day, when in full blast. The loss from pig or bar is about fifteen per cent., and one per cent. of this goes up the stack. Pure iron consumed, 15 tons per day, which, at an average of $40, will show a daily combustion of iron in Pittsburgh of $600, which is an actual loss of wealth to the State. We must economize in all departments of industry, and therefore must have knowledge how to do it. The Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania is designed for this purpose, in which it is proposed to have the most complete set of mechanical apparatus of any institution of its class in the world. Our schools and colleges of this day teach the principle of combustion well, as far as they go; but with the proper apparatus we can exhibit to the class each day, demonstrations of the facts presented to it, and thus not only impress the lesson on their minds, but also by observation instruct them how to do it.

Here is a great field for work is science! How pleasant are its paths; how profitable its rewards. From its archives we have drawn precious jewels in the past; but more brilliant diamonds still remain to reward the earnest, steady explorer of its depths. Only one hundred years ago a Pennsylvanian revealed a fact, derived from its hidden store, which has proved of untold wealth, in the realm of chemistry. With increased facilities may we not expect more wonderful developments in the future, if Pennsylvania's sons may be enabled to graduate from an institution such as the age demands. J. R.

Death of Henry Sproull.

Henry Sproull, Esq., for many years a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, died at his residence in Williamsport, on Saturday last, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Sproull was appointed clerk of the United States Circuit Court for this district in 1826, by his honor, Judge Grier, a brother-in-law, and held the office for upward of thirty years. He was widely known in the community, and was highly esteemed. After leaving this city, he engaged in the banking business in Williamsport, which he pursued until failing health necessitated his retirement. He was the father of Isaac and R. C. G. Sproull, Esqrs., of this city.

Thoughts on the Poultry Show.

How I do miss the roosters' crow,
Now that I've left the poultry show.

Would I could hear a planing-mill,
The air is so confounded still.

A dog, perhaps, would do as well,
And soothe me with a mastiff's yell.

Or even a cat, with well-reaped voice,
Might make my heavy soul rejoice.

But, better still, a brace of boys
Would furnish just the kind of noise.

Another way to ease my life:
Do lions ever roar? I'll take a wife.

OUR WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Committee—Discussion About Officers—Ballots for Civil Engineer—No Choice Yet.

An adjourned meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. R. B. Brown in the chair, who stated that the object of the meeting was to elect officers. Under an ordinance passed in April, 1874, the Committee was empowered to choose the officers to serve under it, and it was now in order to proceed to the election of those officers.

IS AN ELECTION NECESSARY?

Mr. Anderson questioned the necessity of an election. He claimed that the offices were already filled and that there must be a vacancy before an election could be held. The committee had the power to declare the offices vacant, but that should be done before they could proceed under the ordinance to an election. In support of his views the gentleman read the ordinance relating thereto.

The Chairman stated that he had not been entirely satisfied on that point, and had accordingly called upon the City Attorney during the afternoon. That official informed him that the committee had the power to choose officers to serve under them. In order to satisfy every person he would request that some members move that the offices be declared vacant.

Mr. Anderson thought that would be in order, as they already had a precedent in the vacancy declared in the Clerk's office. He did not wish to prevent an election, but wanted it held legally.

DECLARING VACANCIES.

Mr. Ballentine then moved that the offices of Civil Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Engineer and Clerk be declared vacant.

Some discussion was had on this point, after which the vote was taken and resulted eight for to five against.

The Chairman declared the motion not carried; that it required a majority of all the members of the committee to decide.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Chair then announced the appointment of the sub-committees as follows:

On Reservoirs—Messrs. West, Epping, Harrison, McCandless and Robbins.

On Foundations—Messrs. Mitchell, Fulton, Ballentine, Semple and Anderson.

On Pipe and Pipe Laying—Messrs. Hunter, Foley, Kurtz, Powers and Torrence.

On Machinery—Messrs. Fox, Goldthorpe, Reilly and Robinson.

Mr. Hunter moved that the committee adjourn to meet on February 4th next. Lost.

CIVIL ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Mr. Ballentine then moved that the office of Civil Engineer be declared vacant. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was declared carried.

Mr. Harrison moved that the election be postponed, which was lost.

The following nominations were made: F. W. Smith, W. H. Kennedy, W. E. Roe, J. E. Shields.

Mr. Kennedy asked to withdraw his name from the list of nominees.

Mr. Harrison then presented the resignation of Mr. Kennedy, which, he said, had been handed to him early in the day. He insisted on holding it back, however, until now.

On motion the resignation was accepted, although the office had already been declared vacant.

The clerk proceeded to call the names of the committee, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Roe, 8; Shields, 7; Smith, 3.

The second ballot resulted in nine for both Mr. Shields and Mr. Roe.

Another motion to adjourn was made and declared not carried.

A third ballot was taken, with the same result as the second.

On the fourth ballot Mr. Brown changed his vote from Shields to Roe, and the vote stood—Roe 10, Shields 8.

NO ELECTION.

Mr. West moved that if no election be had on the fourth ballot, the committee adjourn. The motion was carried, and the fourth ballot was taken resulting—Roe 10, Shields 8.

As the Chairman had previously ruled that a majority of all the members of the Committee was required, there was no election, and the committee adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Cambria county. The assignee's return on the order for the sale of certain real estate was presented and confirmed absolute.

J. Klee & Bro. *et al.* vs. J. H. & J. E. Meharg, debtors, Butler county. Upon application of creditors the order was made restraining John Meharg from interfering with property of debtor.

E. S. Jaffray & Co. *et al.*, creditors, vs. Milford & Bovaus, debtors, Venango county. An order was made restraining the said debtors and certain execution creditors from interfering with the property of debtor's estate.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

J. C. Converse, trustee of the People's Savings Bank of McKeesport, vs. John Penny; an action on a promissory note. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Jackson Stewart and Robert M. Stewart, partners as J. Stewart & Co. vs. Joseph Porter, contractor, and James Patterson, owner; a. sc. *fa.* on a mechanics' lien. Jury out.

Robert Hastings vs. The City of Pittsburgh. Action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by a fall, while defendant, five or six years ago, while working on Second avenue, fell over an embankment, breaking his breast bone, and sustaining injuries which have permanently disabled him. The city is held liable for negligence in not protecting the embankment. On trial before Judge Stowe.

Jacob Lobman presented a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* on Meyer Weil and Fanny Lobman, to recover possession of his two daughters, Minnie, aged two years and six months, and an infant child six weeks old, which are in possession of the defendants. A writ was prayed for, returnable Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Modes, for use, vs. Lorenz Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. Finney et al., Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald et al.; McClintock & Co. vs. Clayton et al.; Fricke & Co. vs. Deggendorf Enterprise Insurance Company vs. Cromwith; Rafferty, President, etc. vs. Speer & Co.; Tite vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company; Dickson, Childs, Stein vs. Robinson; Lohr vs. Weever; O'Neil & Rook vs. Gildenfonny, Ward, assignee, vs. Stewart; same vs. Little, Jr.; same vs. Patton, &c.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

George Crawford & Co. vs. Robert Patton; an action on a book account. Defendant claimed that he had bought the goods from Hamilton, who was former proprietor of the store, and not from plaintiffs. Verdict for defendant.

The case of Joseph Irwin vs. West's executor, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

John Nutcher vs. William Tann; action for personal services. On trial before Judge Ewing.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Johnston, indicted, on oath of John Nolan, for highway robbery, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. The defendant attacked the plaintiff on Wylie street, and attempted to rob him.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Smith, indicted for felonious assault and battery with intent to kill, on oath of Charles Frayer. The defendant was charged with having stabbed Charles Frayer, a son of the prosecutor in the shoulder. The blade of the knife entered the shoulder and broke off, and great difficulty was experienced in removing the broken piece. The jury returned a verdict for guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

Nolle prosequis were allowed in the cases of Andrew Andres and Henry Hershauser, Alex. H. Gould, Jr., and Howard Wright.

J. J. White was next arraigned, charged on oath of Alex. King with felonious assault. The allegations of the prosecutor are that on the last inst. heard his son were out gunning on his own premises, in the Nineteenth ward, when they discovered three men trespassing. They were ordered off, but would not leave. Mr. King threatened to shoot their dog if they did not leave, and did shoot at the animal, whereupon the defendant, who was one of the party, shot at Mr. King. Howard also fired at Mr. King, the ball striking a post near where he stood. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. John H. Buttman, James McQuiston, Samuel Craig, John Soller (2), Elizabeth Glenn *et al.*, John S. Bell, John Hartman, Joe Marks (2), Martin J. Griffin, Jos. Laufman, Wm. Maffree, John Smithwick, Louis Miller, Frederick Heiser *et al.*, Charles Rudicht, Benjamin Knoer (2), A. Dalgrover, Mary Jane Wrainrait, Robert Barnett, Wm. Davis.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Baker and Farron appeared in "Chris and Lena" last night, to a very good house. Their views of German life are refreshing and highly entertaining. Whether singing, fighting or dancing, they are invariably funny. Farron is equally good in the prettier *Lena* and the wild Irishman *Tim Flaherty*. Both sing well. The "Muldoon Guards," containing a few local hits, was very well received. There is not much danger that these performances will be neglected by the public, else we would add a hearty recommendation that they be seen once, at least, by everybody.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

"Ixion," with its beautiful new scenery and effects, and the sprightly acting of the Waite sisters and others, is the overpowering attraction at present at Trimble's. Of course the otio is as full and interesting as ever. This is about the best variety entertainment ever given in this city.

Library Hall Lectures.

James T. Fields, the talented Bostonian, will deliver the next lecture in the course, before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, on Thursday evening next. Subject—"Fiction and its Eminent Authors."

CHURCH SCANDAL.

A Glendale Minister Charged with an Unnatural Crime.

Quite a commotion has been caused in a church congregation in the neighboring village of Glendale, by the bringing to light of certain misdeeds on the part of the pastor. We have the following information concerning the scandal: The pastor, who is a young married man, and quite popular with the members of his congregation, has recently been conducting a series of revival meetings, which were apparently productive of good results, large numbers of sinners becoming converts and members of the church. The minister has labored unceasingly during the several weeks of the revival, and only last Sunday he gave from the pulpit a glowing and enthusiastic account or summing up of the results of the meetings. He was warmly congratulated by the members of the flock, and all conceived in the belief that he was a thoroughly good man. What, then, must have been their astonishment yesterday upon receiving the intelligence that an information had been made before a Justice of the Peace—Squire Robinson—charging their pastor with the commission of an unnatural crime. A warrant was issued and duly executed, and the latest advices from Glendale state that the accused would probably be committed to jail in default of bail. So general was the indignation against him, that of all the friends of that once popular minister, not one had been found who was willing to go on his bail-bond to save him from going to prison. It was thought, however, that in order to avoid the public scandal which must necessarily grow out of a trial of the case, the charge would be withdrawn and the sinning pastor allowed to depart for another field.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths in Pittsburgh the Past Week.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician of the Board of Health, makes the following report of deaths during the week ending January 16, 1875:

Alcoholism, 2; abscess of brain, 1; accident by burn, 4; asthma, 1; congestion of brain, 2; bronchitis, 1; bronchitis, acute, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 1; cyanosis, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 10; convulsions, 3; dropsy, 1; drowned, 1; debility, 1; dysentery, 1; enteritis, 1; exposure, 1; typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 6; puerperal fever, 1; gastritis, 3; heart, disease not specified, 1; hepatitis, 2; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; laryngitis, 1; malformation of spine, 1; meningitis, 1; measles, 1; old age, 8; paralysis, general, 1; premature birth, 2; pneumonitis, 11; pneumonia, 1; spinal disease, 1; unknown, 1; uremia, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 86.

Of these 80 were white and 6 colored persons. The social relations were—Married, 31; single, 47; widows, 6; widowers, 1; not stated, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 37; other parts of the United States, 26; England, 1; France, 2; Germany, 6; Ireland, 8; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1; Poland, 1. The ages were—Under 1 year, 10; from 1 to 2 years, 7; from 2 to 5 years, 6; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 7; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 7; from 50 to 60 years, 7; from 60 to 70 years, 6; from 70 to 80 years, 9; from 80 to 90 years, 3; from 90 to 100 years, 1. Localities—City wards, 84; Mercy Hospital, 1; St. Francis Cus Hospital, 1. Same week of 1874, 78.

Cases of infectious diseases reported during the week: Typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 24; small-pox, 2; varioloid, 1; diphtheria, 1. Total, 42.

LIBRARY LECTURES.

James T. Fields, on "Fiction and Its Eminent Authors."

In this age of many books, it is very desirable, and, in fact, necessary to the permanent success of our lecture season, to secure the very best available talent for the lecture courses, otherwise people will prefer to spend their evenings at home reading some good author. Of this fact our Library Lecture Committee are well aware, and although they may sometimes make mistakes in their desire to present new faces, still it is no fault of theirs; for when lecturers are lauded to the skies, in high-flown adjectives, by well known persons as well as the press, and the lecture committees have no means of proving the same except the very fair test of hearing for themselves.

There is no safe plan, and that is to secure as far as possible well known persons of established reputation, the mere mention of whose names is a sufficient guarantee to the management of a crowded house, and to the audience an entertaining and instructive lecture. Such an one as James T. Fields, the well known author and publisher, who is to deliver his lecture, "Fiction and its Eminent Authors," at Library Hall next Thursday evening, 21st inst.

Accidents on the South Side.

Jacob Datz, while walking on the boardwalk on Virginia street, yesterday, fell and broke his arm.

Officer Kennedy fell, yesterday, on Carson street, spraining his ankle badly.

Jacob Glosser, residing on Railroad street, had his fingers crushed in a rolling mill one day last week, and yesterday morning he was seized with lock-jaw and died.

Getting Their Bonds Signed.

Captain Wilson, of the Allegheny police force, gave to each patrolman last night a copy of the bond, for five hundred dollars, as required by law, with the direction that each man should procure the signature thereto of the name of a property holder.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The boys are having a fine time now with their sleds.

The Board of Trustees of the Mechanics High School of Pennsylvania, will meet in Harrisburg to-morrow.

The value of the jewelry stolen from the house of Mr. Patrick, on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, is about three hundred dollars.

T. A. GILLESPIE and wife, of Pittsburgh, who are among the bridal tour of the eastern cities, arrived in Indianapolis last Saturday—so says an exchange.

WE ARE indebted to the publishers for a bound copy, in fine covers, of the Pittsburgh Leader Almanac. It is a valuable and handy pamphlet.

A CHICAGO paper says: The Woodstock Canning and Pickling Works have been leased to a firm from Pittsburgh, who will do a large business next season.

MCKINNEY & SON sold and delivered one thousand tons of scrap iron during the past week, and have orders for three hundred tons, to be delivered as soon as possible.

HENRY SHANNON was yesterday committed to jail by Alderman Anderson, in default of $500 bail for Court, to answer a charge of larceny preferred on oath of Wm. Johnston.

THE annual examination in the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women takes place to-morrow, and an interesting exhibition may be looked for. The institution has just been successfully opened.

WM. BUCK, a colored individual, was arrested at Ashland Hall about one o'clock this morning, by Officer Speedy, for knocking a woman down on the sidewalk, in front of the hall, where a ball was in progress.

JOHN MARTIN, who resides at Soho, slipped on Second avenue, on Thursday last, and fractured his leg. On Friday he was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital on Saturday. His injuries are of a serious character.

THE Humane Society will hold an adjourned meeting to-morrow, Wednesday afternoon at half past three o'clock. All persons interested in the objects of the organization—the prevention of cruelty to animals—are invited to attend.

THE attentive Street Commissioner of the Second district, George Linderman, having studied out an improved sewer drop, is politely informed from the Patent Office that somebody is ahead of him. Persevere, George. Better luck next time.

THE bill of the Western Penitentiary against Allegheny county for keeping convicts during the past year, is $6,230 65, against $10,832 07 for 1873. The decrease is attributed to the fact of the workshops being in operation there during the past four months.

A MEETING of the corporators of St. Mary's Cemetery was held last evening at the Episcopal residence, for the purpose of electing managers. The following were elected: Captain R. J. Gross, Thomas Bourke, Father W. A. Pollard, and R. Phelan.

STEWART ROBERTSON has brought suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 against James C. Pearson, sheriff, for $4,000 damages for seizure of the defendant having closed up an alley leading from plaintiff's property in the Third ward, Allegheny, to West alley.

REITER & CONLEY, of Ironton, O., are constructing two blast furnaces, on the Ferie principle. These furnaces will be ninety feet high, with seventeen feet bosh. The boiler stack is of iron, and is one hundred and eighty-six feet high, eighteen feet at the base and ten feet at the top.

The occupants of the building corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street having complained of the annoyance caused by the visits of tramps to the free soup house established by the crusaders, the landlord has given notice that the ladies must leave. They are looking for other quarters now.

The father and grandfather of the little child left by Mrs. Carion, the woman who committed suicide last week, have taken charge of the infant. They reside on Pike street, this city. Shortly after they had taken the child away, a handsome couple called on Secretary Monteagle with a proposition to adopt it. They were sorely disappointed upon being told that they were too late.

TEDDY and John Finn are charged before Acting Mayor McMasters with felonious assault and battery on oath of James Lovelle. The defendants are boys, and, it is alleged, they forced their way into his house and attacked him with an ax. The ax flew from the handle, when they clubbed him and his little son. Teddy Finn was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing, but John, who is older than his brother, escaped.

The Italian Mining Troubles.

The Italian Vice-Consul at Philadelphia, Alonzo M. Viti, was in the city yesterday for the purpose of learning something about the late riots at Armstrong's coal works, in which a number of his countrymen lost their lives. When informed that the matter had been referred to the Grand Jury, now in session, and that they were making every effort to ascertain the names of the parties engaged in the riot, the Vice-Consul said he was satisfied that the affair would be properly investigated. In case it be ascertained that any of the State or county officers were negligent and failed to do what their duty required toward the protection of the foreigners, that will be a matter which will be reported to the Italian representative at the Capital, who will report the same to his Government. The two Governments will then settle the difficulties.

Messrs. Fred. Guscetti and Chas. Armstrong had an interview with Mr. Viti, after which they went before the Grand Jury and gave their testimony. The Vice-Consul left for Philadelphia last evening.

Beaten by a Tramp.

Last evening a tramp named Dennis Sullivan struck Michael Costello on the mouth, splitting his upper lip. It appears that Sullivan had done some work on Liberty street, for which he got forty cents, and meeting Costello shortly afterward, that person stated that he was authorized to hire three hundred men to work on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and would engage Sullivan. By such talk he induced Sullivan to yield up his forty cents, and then they went to the Union Depot, when Costello told the other man to clear out, that he would have nothing to do with him. Costello then went over to the Rush House and took a drink, paying for it with Sullivan's money, and when he came out on the sidewalk the latter dealt him a blow with his fist. Officer Mulvaney took both men to the Central Station House.

A Lady in Our Neighborhood who had suffered for over three months the most extreme torture by a violent cough, has become completely cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For sale in every drug store.

Personal.

Gentlemen about to order new suits will find at the merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. C. A. Muhlenbring, No. 28 Fifth avenue, a large stock of imported and domestic goods of superior quality, which he is prepared to manufacture on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Mr. Muhlenbring is an artistic cutter, and no customer of his was ever heard to complain of a misfit. If you leave your order for a suit with him you are guaranteed satisfaction in goods, fit and price.

TTSS

Be Not Deceived.

Every man in business at present raises the hue and cry of cheap goods, low prices, &c., but still water runs deep, and the cheapest goods are often found with him who makes the least noise about cheapness. If you want the finest quality of suits at prices so low as to astonish all who favor him with their orders.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever try to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, you ought to try it at once and see how superior it is to coal fire. It is very much cleaner, makes no smoke, or soot, or dust, as a coal fire does, and twelve bushels of coke are equal to a ton of coal. The proper way to burn it is by using the blower (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents), for three or four minutes, and you will have such a fire that will make you sit as far away from the fire as the walls will admit. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for five cents per bushel—while coal costs you about ten cents. Economy, cleanliness, as well as cleanliness and comfort, is described, the coke is much superior to coal. TTSS

To Let.

The warehouse No. 335 Liberty street, now occupied by P. Chestnut & Co., the building is over sixty feet high with a slate roof. Also two suites of offices in the stone front building, Nos. 329 and 331 Wood street, the most desirable in the city. Also, a fine hall in the same building, suitable for a lodge or society of any kind. Also, a dwelling house, containing nine rooms, adjoining the Lucy Furnace in the Eighteenth ward, suitable for a boarding house. Inquire of John D. Thompson, Rush and Notion House, 176 and 178 Wood street.

For Sale or Exchange

for good city property, nine acres of land at Lemington, Shady Side, Fort Wayne Railroad. Improvements, a small house with a large variety of fruit trees. Inquire of John D Thompson, Rush and Notion House, 176 and 178 Wood street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the treatment of pulmonic diseases. The general maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that consumption is incurable has deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and prevented them with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be inevitable. It is now proved, however, that consumption can be cured, and that Dr. Schenck has cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very point of death with pulmonic consumption, pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery, during which hands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it unnecessary for invalids to consult Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. TTSS

ELEGANT PERFUMERY.

Fancy Goods for the Holidays.

We are just in receipt of an elegant and large variety of toilet articles and perfumery, suitable for Christmas presents, including perfume cases, cut glass cologne bottles fitted with any name on desired ivory hair brushes, tooth brushes, fine combs, fine English and Rogers ivory brushes in setts and many other articles of rare beauty and elegance will be found at McC